The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI. HUNTINGDON, PA. NOVEMBER 14, 1860. NO. 21.

TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months.....75
Three months.....50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
One square, (12 lines,)	50	75	1 00
Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
Three squares,	1 50	2 25	3 00

Over three week and less than three months, 25 cents per square for each insertion.

	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

TRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER,

TERM, 1860,

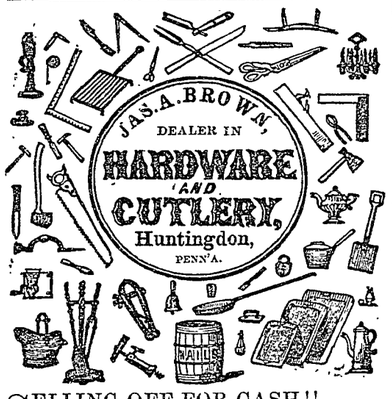
SECOND WEEK.

John Hutchison	vs	M. Funk, et al,
M. Wallace	vs	Wm. McCauley, et al.
John Lyon, et al.	vs	Thomas Ewing, et al.
John S. Robinson	vs	Silas Lock.
Sarah Shaffer	vs	George Berkstresser.
S. L. Koen	vs	Wilson & Gorsuch.
George Householder	vs	Abraham Grubb, et al.
Milliken, for use	vs	John McComb.
A. S. Harrison, for use	vs	Mary A. Shearer.
Jacob Fisher	vs	J. & D. Hamilton.
James Gordon	vs	Cresswell & Williams.
Joseph S. Reed	vs	The B. T. Imp't Co.
Samo	vs	Semi Anthracite Co.
Silas Lock's use	vs	Benjamin Ramsey.
Horstmann Bro. & Co.	vs	J. H. Dell & Co.
Moses Robison, for use	vs	William McClure.
Huntingdon County	vs	J. Saxtom, Committee &c.
T. M. Owens, Adm'r	vs	Hugh Seeds.
Jas. R. Crownover	vs	Wm. Crownover.
Morris, Fasker & Co.	vs	Harrison & Mattern.
Barndollar, Lowry & Co.	vs	Osborn & Cresswell.
William Crotsley	vs	Abraham Kurtz, et al.
Thomas Weston, Jr.	vs	Thomas Weston.
Perot & Bro.	vs	Harrison & Couch.
Jas. Wall	vs	Jon. Wall.

COURT AFFAIRS---NOV. TERM 1860.

TRAVERSE JURORS—SECOND WEEK.

Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris.
Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley.
Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield.
Wm. Copley, Jr., blacksmith, Warriorsmark.
Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn.
Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida.
Elijah Curfman, farmer, Cass.
Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell.
George Dare, clerk, Franklin.
Samuel Douglas, farmer, Shirley.
Wm. Drake, coachmaker, Shirleysburg.
Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell.
Tobias Foreman, laborer, Morris.
Wm. H. Gorsuch, merchant, Shirley.
David S. Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria.
Elijah G. Heck, plasterer, Clay.
Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn.
Isaac Kurtz, farmer, Walker.
A. B. Lang, farmer, Walker.
Jno. A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin.
Thos. Monteague, carpenter, Franklin.
John Moore, inn keeper, West.
H. L. McCarthy, surveyor, Brady.
John R. McCartney, farmer, Henderson.
Saml. S. Marks, carpenter, Franklin.
Daniel Piper, blacksmith, Alexandria.
Wm. Philips, merchant, Alexandria.
Samuel Ralston, J. P., Warriorsmark.
John Simons, miller, Franklin.
Peter Shaver, Hill Valley, farmer, Shirley.
Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell.
Frederick Snyder, farmer, Henderson.
Henry Swoope, farmer, Walker.
Jno. B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin.
Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell.
Henry S. Wilson, surveyor, Oneida.



SELLING OFF FOR CASH!!

BARGAINS IN HARDWARE.

As "the nimble penny is better than the slow sixpence," and *small profits in cash*, are better than *vexing eye-sore book accounts*, JAMES A. BROWN is now determined to sell off the large and splendid stock of Hardware, Paints, &c., which he has just brought from the east, at such low prices, as will induce everybody to crowd in for a share of the *bargains*.

His stock includes a complete variety of

BUILDING-HARDWARE, MECHANICS' TOOLS, CUTLERY, HOLLOW-WARE, OILS, PAINTS, SADDLERY, VARNISHES, GLASS, CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS, STEEL, IRON, CHAIN PUMPS, LEAD PIPE, MOROCCO, LINING SKINS, COAL OIL LAMPS and COAL OIL, &c., &c.,

Together with a full assortment of everything pertaining to his line of business.

☞All orders receive prompt attention.☜

JAS. A. BROWN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

2,000 CUSTOMERS WANTED!

NEW GOODS FOR FALL and WINTER.

BENJ. JACOBS Has received a fine assortment of DRY GOODS for the Spring and Summer season, comprising a very extensive assortment of

LADIES DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS in general,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
For Men and Boys
GROCERIES, HATS & CAPS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, &c. &c.

The public generally are requested to call and examine my goods—and his prices.

As I am determined to sell my Goods, all who call may expect bargains.

Country Produce taken in Exchange for Goods.

BENJ. JACOBS, *at the Cheap Corner.*

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

WATCHES, JEWELRY AND SILVER WARE.

We would respectfully inform our friends, patrons and the public generally, that we have now in Store and offer Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Cash Prices, a large and very choice stock of Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware, of every variety and style.

Every description of Diamond Work and other Jewelry made to order at short notice. ☞ All goods warranted to be as represented.

N. B.—Particular attention given to the repairing of Watches and Jewelry, of every description.

STAUFFER & HARLEY,

No. 622 Market Street, South side, Philadelphia.

Sept. 5, 1860.-3m.

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS.

WM. C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., opposite Christ Church,

PHILADELPHIA,

Has for sale, the *best family Cooking Stoves in the Market*—a good and faithful servant; the great *provider* for the Family! Every household should have a *reliable* Lehigh Gas Burner Coooking Stove—always reliable, always economical.

Also, the great *Gas Consuming Heating Stove*, for Parlors, &c.—will burn less fuel and emit more heat than any other stove. For sale, with a large assortment of all kinds of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, Wholesale and Retail. WILLIAM C. NEMAN,

No. 33 North Second St., above Market, Philadelphia.

Sept. 19, 1860.-3m.

Select Poetry.

LIFE.

BY M. LOUIS GOLDSMITH.

Life is but a troubled stream,
Flowing on as in a dream—
Wider, deeper growing,—
Bearing freight for good or ill,
Hast'ning on some gulf to fill,
Into the grave flowing.

Down the stream our barks are borne,
Like some water-lily torn
From its quiet mooring;
Now we, at a fearful rate,
Glide on helpless to our fate,
Dire suspense enduring.

Past a whirlpool now we glide;
Breakers now on either side
Threaten to destroy us.
Far away, a brilliant light
Shines across the murky night,
Seeking to decoy us.

There, along the treach'rous tide,
Shipwrecks loom up far and wide,
At the shrine of pleasure
Stranded; barks there strayed away,
And, within the rocky bay,
Cast away their treasure.

Sail we on! Our craft, though weak,
Came thus far without a leak;
Storms and waves' commotion
Hastened, rather than delayed
The voyage, and we've almost made
Eternity's dark ocean.

Pause we here—but no! the tide
Sweeps us onward—we abide
Not on earth or ocean—
Rest unfound eludes our clasp,
Till we, at our latest gasp,
Yield to Death's dire potion!

Miscellaneous.

TREATMENT OF THE DROWNED.

1. Send with all speed for medical aid, for articles of clothing, blankets, &c.

2. Treat the patient on the spot, in the open air, exposing the face and chest freely to the breeze, except in too cold weather.

3. Place the patient gently on the face (to allow any fluids to flow from the mouth.)

4. Then raise the patient into a sitting posture, and endeavor to excite respiration.

1. By snuff, hartshorn, &c., applied to the nostrils,

2. By irritating the throat by a feather or the finger.

3. By dashing hot and cold water alternately on the face and chest. If there be no success, lose no time, but

4. Replace the patient on his face, his arms under his head, that the tongue may fall forward, and leave the entrance into the windpipe free, and that any fluids may flow out of the mouth; then

1. Turn the body gradually but completely on the side, a little more, and then again on the face, alternately, (to induce inspiration and respiration.)

2. When replaced, apply pressure along the back and ribs, and then remove it (to induce further respiration and inspiration,) and proceed as before.

3. Let these measures be repeated gently, deliberately, but efficiently and perseveringly sixteen times a minute only. Continuing these measures, rub all the limbs and the trunk upwards, with warm hands, making pressure energetically. Replace the wet clothes by such other covering, &c., as can be procured.

MOTHERLESS.

Motherless! There is a wail in the very sad, slow word. What an infinite, mournful meaning it has—a meaning to be felt, but far, far too profound for the poor compass of words.

One by one friends drop away from our sides and we feel all the different degrees of desolation and bereavement. But though with pale lips we may have echoed the word "lonely" many a time and oft, as the sods fell upon the still bosoms and folded hands of our best beloved, and life, robbed of its love-treasures, may have seemed almost too worthless for its daily exertions, we never, never can know the full meaning of that sad word, nor feel the uttermost reach of the heart's bereavement, till the grave has covered from our sight the form and face and eyes we first looked upon with conscious affection. When we are motherless we are alone, for no other friend can fill the void a mother's loss creates—no other love can supply the place of that which has gone from us here forever.

The saddest grief-notes in the diapason of sorrow have been wrung from human hearts by a mother's loss. Manhood and womanhood mingle their voices in the cry, and little children and youth of all ages re-echo it. Even the wail of the infant, as yet unconscious of a loss that never can be supplied, has a prophetic sadness in its tones that is like no other sound of human grief.

DOMESTIC FAULTS.

A writer thus speaks of the fatal influence of small faults on the peace of the household: "Homes are more often darkened by the continual recurrence of small faults, than by the actural presence of any decided vice. These evils are apparently of very dissimilar magnitude; yet it is easier to grapple with one than the other. The eastern traveller can combine his forces, and hunt down the tiger that prowls upon his path; but it is scarcely possible for him to escape the mosquitoes that infest the air he breathes, or the fleas that swarm in the sand he treads. The drunkard has been known to denounce his darling vice, the slave to dress and extravagance her besetting sin; but the waspish temper, the irritating tone, rude dogmatical manner, and the hundred nameless negligences that spoil the beauty of association, have rarely done other than proceed till the action of disgust and gradual alienation has turned the all currents of affection from their course, leaving nothing but a barren track, over which the mere skeleton of the companionship stalks alone."

SELF CULTURE.

Young persons should be taught, above all things else, the inestimable value of time.—By system and economy in the employment of this most precious boon, one may become learned rich and famous, with small natural advantages and ordinary abilities, while the possessor of the most enviable gifts of genius and fortune, without a proper appreciation of the value of time, may squander his life and his hopes, without accomplishing anything. This is trite, but it can scarcely be too often repeated for the benefit of young persons.

Very many young men have ambition and natural ability, while they are more or less destitute of means and advantages. Such persons desire a good education, which they know to be the foundation of success in life. Some are disposed to think that because they have not the means to acquire knowledge in the usual way, through schools and colleges, they are precluded from the attainment of their desires. This is a most mistaken idea.

Any young man, in this enlightened age and country, can acquire a first-class education, if he but wills it. There is no royal or even aristocratic road to learning, and the treasures of knowledge are now open to all. To gain them it is only necessary that each should make the best possible use of his time and opportunities. Schools even are not necessary at the present time for a determined and industrious student, for books will supply their place. There is little that is required for a thorough education that may be learned from books alone, with studious application.

There are advantages to be derived from oral teaching, and from the associations of the school and the college, that are not furnished to the solitary self-instructor. A knowledge of the ways of the world and of human nature is acquired by associating with fellow students and teachers. One learns to display and to apply his knowledge in the practical affairs of life. He acquires more readiness and more confidence, qualities which are valuable to a man of action rather than thought.

On the other hand there are advantages in a judicious system of self-culture, which are not furnished to so great a degree by the school or college. The solitary student learns self-reliance in the matter of education, and is apt to acquire judgment in the selection of books and in the manner of employing his time. He learns to think and act independently, having no one to do it for him. The self student will almost invariably be the better thinker. His method of education will call forth every deep faculty of his mind.—He will be more profound, although generally less demonstrative than the person whose advantages of fortune have allowed him to be educated in the ordinary way.

The poor student need never despair of accomplishing by self-culture as much and more than those will acquire who have the benefits of the most expensive education. The system of self-culture teaches habits that are never acquired in schools and colleges, and those are habits which are most conducive to important and brilliant success in life. The very system upon which the poor scholar goes, is one which no instructors can teach, for it must be self-acquired, while it is essential to one who would accomplish anything great.

Thus it is that a majority of those who have acquired distinction are self taught.—Thinking habits are most essential to distinguished success, and these are invariably acquired by self-culture. The solitary student is generally not well fitted by his education to shine in society and he is frequently diffident, and perhaps awkward. But these drawbacks will soon be overcome after entering upon the active duties of life, and the knowledge he has gained will fit him for taking a first position in the world.

EARTH'S DEVILS.

The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, in a recent discourse, thus draws a picture of that large class of men who delight in tempting to ruin the innocent and unsuspecting:

"It is not the Indian alone who loves to carry the scalps he has taken in battle; there are thousands of beings, male and female, who love to carry in sight the number of victims they have seduced or corrupted, to count them over and boast of their crime. There are men who love to corrupt the young, who love to teach them fallacious vices, and seduce them into evil compliances, to put the leaven of perdition into their souls, and wait till it begins to leaven the whole lump. They seem to have a horrible gloat of pleasure in doing this. They resist all efforts of their victim to break away; and if he does get away they pull him down again—and God lets such men live!—Did you ever see a spider spinnig his web in the corner! With what delicacy of his loom does he spin all his web! how does it shine in the sun! and who has spun it all right; and after spinning it he makes himself a little hole, in which he goes back and lies in wait for a singing fly that has surveyed and philosophized on the Universe. He looks upon the web, and the moment he touches it how the spider rushes out to seize him! and if he be asmall insect, and a large spider, he will bite him and roll him up in the web; or if he be a large fly, he commences rolling up and preparing by and by to eat him; and if, for a moment the poor little fly turns to escape, how he rushes out and instantly seizes him again, and rolls him up and up, over and over, more closely than ever, and then drags him down to some corner!

I have seen men treat men just so. They spin just such webs and then sit in some dark corner till they wind their coils around him till he is hopelessly entangled in the web; leading him in their infernal work, and rolling him over and over again in its meshes: and if the poor victim begins to sing and buzz in his efforts to break away, how I have seen them rush out again and carry them back and utterly ruin them in their house of infamy!

☞ A great talker will go on, though nobody minds him; and he heeds nobody when spoken to

APPRENTICES,

(Says a Newark paper,) are invited to read this little way-side story, which is but one of thousands like it that margin the highway of life all along to its close. On Friday last, as is our every-day habit, we dropped in at the station-house to see what items might be gathered from the criminal docket of the obliging tell-tale slate of the attentive Chief, and having gathered all that was of interest to us, was about passing out when we met in the door-way one of the most loathsome human beings it has ever been our lot to encounter. We stepped aside, quite willing to give the ragmuffled man—for he had been a man once—the largest privilege in passing, and was astonished indeed when catching a glance at us he advanced, presented his hand and called us by name. Of course we took his trembling hand, though at first we could discover nothing in his haggard features that at all reminded us of any former acquaintance, but when he mentioned his name and the name of the paper on which we learned the first beginnings of the "Art preservative of all arts," the veritable "Bill Philips," an old fellow apprentice stood before us. We had toiled side by side as embryo compositors in a newspaper office (the *Lycoming Gazette*) bearing the name of the county in which it was located in the northern part of Pennsylvania, and we had known him then as an uncommonly bright boy, a natural wit, a pet among his fellows, and withal the quickest and most correct compositor in the office.—Leaving the office and business ourselves on account of ill health before we had half completed our profession, we heard little of Bill except that for some trivial cause he had run away from his employer, who was likewise his benefactor, and but once heard of him, as leading a rather dissipated life in the city of Philadelphia. I sat down by the side of Bill on one of the station-house benches and listened as he recounted his adventures from the unlucky day on which he threw his "wardrobe" over his shoulder and turned his back upon one of the kindest of employers, down to the time of our accidenial meeting in the station-house door, where he had come to procure lodging for the night. It was the old story, the result had followed his first step in wrong-doing, and here he was after twenty years of wandering, a poor, miserable, friendless, dissipated creature, whom to deprive of his glass was to remove the only prop which now alone served to sustain life. We took the poor fellow to better quarters, and turning homewards began thoughtfully to contrast the career of the fellow-apprentice we had just left with that of others, who in the same office served out their full apprenticeship, and afterwards filled some of the highest positions in their native States.—There was Hon. E. Lewis, until lately, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, who not only served his apprenticeship there, but afterwards owned and edited the *Gazette*, leaving it only to fill still higher and more responsible positions; then there was another, a round-faced, smart boy, with nothing like the mother wit that Bill Philips possessed, but he was steady in his habits, served his employer faithfully, and to-day William F. Packer, the able and honored Governor of Pennsylvania, now recurs to that as the period when he was, by honestly and steadily serving out his time, laying the foundation for that success in life which has since so abundantly crowned his efforts. Look at it, boys! There are but two methods of accomplishing the journey of life among the close-growing years that intervene between the beginning and the end—the one leads you through a career of honor and usefulness, the other terminates where poor Bill Philips will soon lay his weary bones—in Potter's Field.—*Newark Mercury.*

THE SHADOWS WE CAST.

Father, husband, wife, sister, brother, son, neighbor—are we not all casting shadows daily on some hearts that are pining for the sunlight of our faces? In all their infinitely varied relations, men and women, selfishly or thoughtlessly—from design, weakness or ignorance—are casting their shadows upon hearts that are pining for sunlight. A word, look, a tone, an act, will cast a shadow, and sadden a spirit for hours and days. Speak kindly, act kindly, be forgeters of self, and regarders of others, and you will cast but few shadows along the path of life. The true gentleman is always tender of the feelnings of others—always watchful lest he wound unintentionally—always thinking, when with others, of their pleasure instead of his own. He casts but few shadows. Be gentlemen—ladies, or—in a word that includes all graces and excellencies—be Christians—for it is the Christian who casts fewest shadows of all.

Hope for Poor Boys.—Our country presents peculiar advantages to all for the attainment to influence and distinction but an eternal condition is imposed upon those who wish to avail themselves of the opportunities so profusely offered. It is a law, too, which demands the most faithful observance, or its violation will shatter all the dreams and high anticipation of youth. In examining the history of our great men, we find that severe labor was necessary to their success. It is an element which characterizes the Anglo-Saxon race, and to which that hardy people, amid obstacles of untold magnitude owe entirely their superiority.

☞ Some women are excessively fond of of teasing those whom they love. It is generally the very impassioned in temperament, or the very cold who do so. The latter, where love is comparatively languid may do it almost constantly; the former just in the intervals where the pulse of love rather intermits; and in this case it seems only to be a part or form of the general craving for excitement of some kind or other.

☞ Silent virtues in solitude are worth all the noisy honors of active life. He that stands below on firm ground is in no danger of falling;—he needs not fear anybody, of whom nobody is afraid

HOW THEY FALL.

It is seldom that a young man sets out in life with the determination of living viciously. His intentions are correct enough, but he is weak. He mingles with men older than himself, with whom it is gratifying to his vanity to associate. He finds among them habits of thought, expression, and action, which in his very soul he loathes; but he is weak—how can he resist the evil? Nay, how can he avoid taking part in it, unless he wishes to make himself appear singular, and becomes the subject of his companions' ridicule? By degrees the unfeeling or obscene conversation of his companions becomes less disgusting and more palatable, till at length, words that at first would have made his cheek tingle with shame or stung his conscience with remorse, become the woof of his conversation. The licentious thought, the coarse expression, the blasphemous oath, is welcomed with a smile, and he is ready to sneer at others, whose moral nature is still too sensitive to allow them to do the same. From being an unwilling hearer he soon becomes a willing partaker, and the advance is rapid to glorifying in it, and himself becoming the tempter to others, to lead them in the same path he has himself trodden. It is by this weakness—this moral cowardice—that we are led into sin, despite the promptings of our better nature. Itmay be that in our hearts we despize the man by whom we are led, but we come at last to applaud their sentiments and adopt their tone.

EXAMPLES OF PERSEVERANCE.

How true it is that persevering effort will invariably command success. The man who knows no such word as "fail" will as surely conquer in the battle of life as the sun rises and sets. If you are dissappointed to-day, don't lay awake on account of it, go to bed and sleep, that you may be better prepared for the renewed effort which you propose to make in the morning. Though the labor, the care and the anxiety of years may come to nought in an hour, no matter, let all go, summon your smiles and energies and go to work again. Success, honor, emolument, must come at last! Edward Livingston, it is said, having finished his great Code of Louisianian Law, beheld the labor of three persevering years perish in an instant in the flames; Thomas Carlyle, when he had finished the first volume of his French Revolution, had every scrap of it burned, through the carelessness of a friend; Mr. Audubon, having wandered and toiled for years to get accurate representations of American birds found that two Norway rats had, in a single night destroyed two hundred of his original drawings, containing the forms of more than a thousand inhabitants of the air. All were gone except a few bits of gnawed paper upon which the marauding rascals had reared a family of their young. He went to work again, however, and in less than three years had his portfolio again filled.

Senator Cameron and Lincoln's Cabinet.—The Washington *Star* of Thursday says: A Harrisburg correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that it is the opinion of Senator Simon Cameron, that Mr. Seward will be offered the post of Secretary of State by Lincoln if elected. This is in direct contradiction of what Mr. Corwin writes in the letter to Mr. Hodge, of this city, which will doubtless be published in the Washington *Intelligencer, but not until the morning of the election day.* In that letter Mr. Corwin not only says that Mr. Lincoln tells him, as we stated a day or two since, that, if elected, it is his purpose to execute the fugitive-slave law at all hazards, everywhere throughout the North, until a better one to accomplish its purpose shall be enacted; but also, that he will maintain the right of any future State to be admitted into the Union with slavery in its Constitution, if its people so decide on coming to frame that instrument; and also that he will oppose all efforts to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia against the consent of its legal voters and without full compensation to the owners of slaves in the District. He further states, in the same letter, that Lincoln avows his determination to offer the post of Secretary of State to the Hon. William C. Rives, of Virginia, and to call into his Cabinet Mr. Fessenden, of Maine, and Mr. Ewing, or Mr. Vinton, of Ohio. There can be no doubt whatever that Lincoln does not hesitate to avow to his confidential friends that those who expect him to aid in the destruction of the Government by essaying to incorporate the principle of "irrepressible conflictism" in his Administration, rest under a profound mistake.

Horrible Suicide.—One of the most horrible cases of suicide ever heard of in the calendar of self-destruction was enacted in East Flamboro' on Saturday last, when James Black, an inn-keeper, of New Berwick, burned himself to death by sitting on a pile of sticks! He came here on Saturday week and at first appeared very unsettled, and told some of his acquaintances that this would be the last time they would meet—they had better shake hands. The week passed on till Saturday morning, when he was noticed going into a field where some boys were burning brush, and sat down on the burning pile, till his clothes were all burned off him.—The boys gave the alarm, when two of Mr. Robert Marshall's sons came and dragged him off, but he still persisted in going on.—They tried to take him off the second time, but he threatened them, when one ran for assistance to Mr. Martin, who, with some others, got him off, but he still wanted to remain on, saying that was his doom. He then was entirely *roasted.* Not a particle of clothing remained on him. He bore it all without any signs of torture, until taken to Mr. Marshall's, where he was attended by Dr. Ghent, but medical aid was of no avail, he lingered on for about eight hours, when death came to his relief.—*Guleph (C. W.) Advertiser.*

☞ The population of Japan, according to the most authentic returns, is 35,000,000.—Hindoostan and Asiatic Turkey have each 15,000,000.

PROGRESS OF THE VOTE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The following interesting table shows the result of the vote for Governor of Pennsylvania, from the first contest, in 1790, to the present time:

		Votes.
1790.	Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,	27,725
	Arthur St. Clair, Federalist,	2,802
	Whole number of votes,	30,527
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	24,923
1793.	Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,	18,590
	F. A. Muhlenburg, Federalist,	10,706
	Whole number of votes,	29,296
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	7,884
1796.	Thomas Mifflin, Democrat,	30,020
	F. A. Muhlenburg, Federalist,	1,011
	Whole number of votes,	31,031
	Thomas Mifflin's majority,	29,009
1799.	Thomas McKean, Democrat,	37,244
	James Ross, Federalist,	32,643
	Whole number of votes,	69,887
	Thomas McKean's msjority,	4,601
1802.	Thomas McKean, Democrat,	47,879
	James Ross, Federalist,	17,034
	Whole number of votes,	64,913
	Thomas McKean's majority,	30,845
1805.	Thomas McKean, Democrat,	43,547
	Simon Snyder, Democrat,	38,485
	Whole number of votes,	82,032
	Thomas McKean's majority,	5,062
1808.	Simon Snyder, Democrat,	67,975
	James Ross, Federalist,	39,573
	John Spayd, Independent,	4,006
	Whole number of votes,	111,554
	Simon Snyder's maj. over all,	24,396
1811.	Simon Snyder, Democrat,	63,319
	Wm. Tilghman, Federalist,	3,609
	Whole number of votes,	56,928
	Simon Snyder's majority,	49,710
1814.	Simon Snyder, Democrat,	51,099
	Isaac Wayne, Federalist,	29,566
	Whole number of votes,	80,665
	Simon Snyder's majority,	21,533
1817.	William Findley, Democrat,	66,331
	Joseph Heister, Federalist,	59,272
	Whole number of votes,	125,603
	William Findley's majority,	7,059
1820.	Joseph Heister, Federalist,	67,905
	William Findley, Democrat,	66,300
	Whole number of votes,	134,205
	Joseph Heister's majority,	1,605
1823.	J. A. Shulze, Democrat,	89,928
	Andrew Gregg, Federalist,	64,211
	Whole number of votes,	154,139
	J. A. Shulze's majority,	25,717
1826.	J. A. Shulze, Democrat,	64,211
	John Sergeant, Federalist,	1,174
	Whole number of votes,	65,395
	J. A. Shulze's majority,	63,037
1829.	George Wolf, Democrat,	78,219
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	51,776
	Whole number of votes,	129,995
	George Wolf's majority,	26,443
1832.	George Wolf, Democrat,	91,335
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	88,165
	Whole number of votes,	179,500
	George Wolf's majority,	3,170
1835.	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	94,023
	George Wolf, Democrat,	65,801
	H. A. Muhlenberg, Democrat,	40,586
	Whole number of votes,	200,410
	Joseph Ritner's plurality,	29,222
1838.	David R. Porter, Democrat,	127,821
	Joseph Ritner, Anti-Mason,	122,325
	Whole number of votes,	250,146
	David R. Porter's majority,	5,496
1841.	David R. Porter, Democrat,	136,504
	John Banks, Whig,	113,478
	Whole number of votes,	249,982
	David R. Porter's majority,	23,026
1844.	F. R. Shunk, Democrat,	160,323
	Joseph Markle, Whig,	155,050
	Whole number of votes,	316,372
	F. R. Shunk's majority,	4,272
1847.	F. R. Shunk, Democrat,	145,081
	James Irvin, Whig,	128,148
	E. C. Reigart, N. American,	11,246
	F. J. Lamoyne, Abolition,	1,862
	Whole number of votes,	286,337
	Shunk's majority over all,	4,825
1848.	W. F. Johnston, Whig,	168,522
	Morris Longstreth, Democrat,	168,232
	Whole number of votes,	336,754
	Wm. F. Johnston's majority,	290
1851.	Wm. Bigler, Democrat,	186,499
	Wm. F, Johnston, Whig,	178,034
	Whole number of votes,	364,533
	Wm. Bigler's majority,	8,465
1854.	James Pollock, American,	204,008
	Wm. Bigler, Democrat,	167,001
	Whole number of votes,	371,009
	James Pollock's majority,	37,007
1857.	Wm. F. Packer, Democrat,	188,887
	David Wilmot, Republican,	146,136
	Isaac Hazlehurst, American,	28,132
	Whole number of votes,	363,155
	Packer's majority over all,	14,619
1860.	A. G. Curtin, Republican,	262,349
	H. D. Foster, Democrat,	230,257
	Whole number of votes,	492,606
	A. G. Curtin's majority,	32,092

A Novel Remedy for Consumption.—A writer in the Norwalk (O.) Reflector, describes a visit which he paid last month to a lady at Toledo, Ohio, who takes six live frogs as a remedy for consumption. She was recommended to do it by an Englishman, who said he was cured in that way. In six weeks this singular medicine has restored her from a state of great weakness to strength. The visitor saw the lady take a live frog from a jar and swallow him whole, without chewing. Her daughter also did the same.

☞ There are 64 inmates of the Ohio penitentiary under sentence for life, one of whom has been confined 24 years.

THE GLOBE.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, November 14, 1860.

BLANKS! BLANKS! BLANKS!

CONSTABLE'S SALES,	ATTACH'T EXECUTIONS,
ATTACHMENTS,	EXECUTIONS,
SUMMONS,	DEEDS,
SUBPŒNAS,	MORTGAGES,
SCHOOL ORDERS,	JUDGMENT NOTES,
LEASES FOR HOUSES,	NATURALIZATION B'KS,
COMMON BONDS,	JUDGMENT BONDS,
WARRANTS,	FEE BILLS,

NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
JUDGMENT NOTES, with a waiver of the $300 Law.
ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT, with Teachers.
MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES, for Justices of the Peace and Ministers of the Gospel.
COMPLAINT, WARRANT, and COMMITMENT, in case of Assault and Battery, and Affray.
SCIERE FACIAS, to recover amount of Judgment.
COLLECTORS' RECEIPTS, for State, County, School, Borough and Township Taxes.
Printed on superior paper, and for sale at the Office of the **HUNTINGDON GLOBE.**
BLANKS, of every description, printed to order, neatly, at short notice, and on good Paper.

New Advertisements.

☞ Attention, by Gen. Lane.
☞ Photography, by C. G. Crane.
☞ To persons out of employment, by J. N. Boylan.
☞ Carpet chain, &c., by Carlton R. Moore & Co.
☞ School Books, Stationery, &c., by Sower, Barnes & Co.
☞ To persons out of employment, by Leary, Getz & Co.
☞ Prospectus of the Congressional Globe, by John C. Rives.

The Election.

Enough has been heard from the States to make Lincoln's election certain by the people. We cannot give the figures with any satisfaction this week. The only State doubtful, or relied upon to defeat Lincoln was New York, but Lincoln's majority in that State may reach 50,000. A table of the vote of the States will be given as soon as received.

FUN AHEAD.—When Lincoln takes hold of the reins of Government he won't find a Douglas man in office. Old Buck took their heads off long ago. We want to see old Abe "let 'er rip" until every Administration slave is laid low. They deserve it. We can't except our brother typos. Hurrah for hurra, who's hit under the short rib?

YANCEY.—A man who would kill his fellow man, in as deliberate, cold blood as Yancey murdered his uncle a few years ago in South Carolina, would not hesitate to stab his country. He escaped the halter for the first offence, but he may not for the second.

THE SOUTHERN DEMOCRACY.—As long as the people elect a man selected by the Disunionists of the South, all is right—the spoils are safe in their hands and their favorite "institution" strengthened. But if a nomination or an election is made of a man not of their choice, then h—l is to play and the country, if not the world, goes to an end. We are not ready yet to believe that all the Southern people are either traitors or fools. We advise the fire-eaters to wait for the wagon, and if Old Abe don't give them a pleasant ride it will be time enough for them then to kick up their heels. If Old Buck had a little of Jackson's blood in him he would soon settle the stomachs of some of them with a few yards of hemp. Wise, of Virginia should be the first to receive his attention.

FOR PRESIDENT IN '64.—We notice that the Harrisburg *State Sentinel*, and the Wilmington, Del., *Inquirer*, have already raised to their mast-heads the name of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS as the Democratic candidate for President in 1864. Until the Southern Sectional wing of the Democratic party are willing to support Democratic principles as advocated by STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, and repent of their opposition to him during the late campaign, there can be no possible chance for the election of a Southern candidate no matter who he may be. DOUGLAS himself may not desire to be a candidate a second time, but his friends will never agree that the bad treatment he has received from the *Southern Democracy* shall be forgotten. In '52 we named the "Little Giant" for the Presidency,—we supported him to the best of our ability during the late campaign—and we hope to live to support him (if he continues right) in '64.

Official Vote of Huntingdon County.

	Lincoln,	Reading Ticket,	Bell,	Stra'ht Douglas,
Brady,	100	40	3	
Cass,	117	33	1	
Barree,	86	128	3	
Cromwell,	133	81	1	
Clay,	113	46	2	
Franklin,	133	73	14	
Juniata,	39	25		
Jackson,	101	81	1	
Morris,	100	58	1	
Oneida,	64	8		
Penn,	124	41		
Porter,	223	85	5	
Petersburg,	89	60		15
Birmingham,	36	13		
Shirley,	158	97	3	
Springfield,	109	19		
Tell,	57	85		
Tod,	102	37		
Hopewell,	117	35		
Henderson,	53	32	1	
Huntingdon,	212	113	18	6
Carbon,	83	120		
Walker,	49	98		1
West,	75	47		
Warriorsmark,	178	62	2	
Mt. Union,	74	37		
Union,	129	35		
Dublin,	92	63		
	3089	1622	55	22

Lincoln over Reading, 1467.
" " All, 1390.

THE RESULT.

LINCOLN ELECTED.

Just so. This day, four years ago, says the Chambersburg *Times*, the Democratic party, flushed with victory, was jubilant from Maine to Florida. James Buchanan, "the favorite son of Pennsylvania," had been elevated to the chief magistracy of the Republic. After the violent sectional excitement which had preceded the election, all conservative men hailed the result as the commencement of happier days, for it was claimed and believed that the newly elected President was an upright, sagacious, conservative statesman.

How different the scene! That once great and powerful party is overwhelmed by a total, an inglorious defeat:

"Rout, ruin, panic, scattered all."

Sectionalism has torn down the flag of conservatism which waved over our council halls, and internal strife and discord menace the nation. What a change in the short space of four years! How bright and hopeful everything looked then; how gloomy and foreboding is the picture now!

This great change in our national condition and prospects has been caused by a series of events, running through the past four years. Events written in the history of the country in letters of living light, so plainly, that "he who runs may read;" yet so nicely dove-tailed together, and so gradually and imperceptibly growing out of each other, that it was impossible at the beginning of the series to tell where it would end, and even now, their true effect and influence can only be realized by looking back, under the strong light of the facts now known to the world, and seeing the nice workings of the political machinery, the skill and ingenuity of the inventors and managers, the careful and untiring zeal of the subordinates.

The first great act of the series, and the prime cause of everything that has followed, was James Buchanan's desertion of principle. When, after having unequivocally endorsed the Cincinnati platform, and having instructed Robert J. Walker—the Governor of Kansas of his own appointment—to submit the constitution formed at Lecompton to a direct vote of the *bona fide* residents of the territory, he abandoned the Cincinnati platform, turned his back upon Walker, repudiated the solemn instructions he had given him, and sent the Lecompton constitution to Congress with the recommendation that the State be admitted under it. This was the first wedge driven in to split the old hickory tree of Jackson Democracy.

The second act, following as a legitimate consequence, was the relentless persecution waged by Mr. Buchanan, and his officials under his especial instructions, against every one who had the nerve to differ with him on this Lecompton question; which was carried out by removing those from office who dared to think for themselves, declaring them no longer members of the party, and endeavoring to strike down the noblest and bravest of the men who had fought our battles in the past.

The third, fourth and fifth acts were the result of the determination of Mr. Buchanan, and the Southern Senators, each of whom was a candidate for the Presidency, to crush Senator Douglas, even at the risk of destroying the Democratic Party. These acts consisted, first, in the introduction of the famous caucus resolutions into the Senate of the U. States, endorsing the doctrine of Congressional protection of Slavery in the Territories, and intended to serve as an instruction to the then approaching Charleston Convention; secondly, in the secessions from the Charleston and Baltimore Conventions of those who were unfriendly to the nomination of the distinguished Senator from Illinois, and their establishing a counter organization with Breckinridge at its head; and thirdly, in the interpolation of a new plank into the Democratic platform, upon which Mr. Douglas and his friends were unwilling to stand, thereby placing the Democracy of the North in the unenviable position of turning their backs upon their former pledges to the people, and submitting to permanent defeat at home, or of renouncing all fellowship with their former Southern allies.

Backed as the men were by all the influence, power and patronage of the Federal Government, is it any wonder that Stephen A. Douglas was defeated, that the flag of Democracy was lowered in the dust, and that they succeeded in their darling scheme to ruin the Democratic party? Having done so, as long as there shall be a Democratic party, they will be held to a strict accountability. Treason is the highest crime known to the laws. And treason to the party must be punished as well as treason to the State.

The result shows that there is a large body of men who have never yet bowed the knee to Baal. Upon this basis the Democratic party must be re-constructed. The men who have sought to lead, and led but to defeat, must retire from the front ranks. In every State, County and District, new men, fresh from the people must take the lead. The party must, all over the country, re-assert her time-honored principles. She must maintain her nationality, and repudiate sectionalism, whether it be found in her own ranks or out of them. She must be Democratic in the true sense of the word. And after patient, earnest effort we may retrieve the losses of the last few years.

SECESSION MOVEMENT.—Mobile, Ala., Nov. 9.—A battalion of cavalry is about organizing. Its services are to be offered to the Governor of the State.

The Election.

The great contest of '60 is over, and a majority of the people have declared in favor of Abraham Lincoln for the Presidency of these United Statees. We are not disappointed in the result. The defeat of the Democracy was certain from the day the *Southern Democracy* refused to support the nominee of the National Democratic Convention. We feel in no way responsible for the defeat. We supported the only regular Democratic nominee, and the platform of principles upon which we were successful in '56. We supported the Reading Electoral Ticket after the compromises which recognised Breckinridge as a candidate had been rescinded, because it was regularly nominated and pledged to the support of the nominee of the regular Convention, and we are glad to know that the friends of Douglas in the county very generally voted with us. In some of the strongest Douglas townships there was not a scratched ticket offered, and in others but very few. In Barree a dozen or more Administration men cut the electors pledged to the support of Douglas, and they may have done the same thing in other townships. In this borough and in one or two townships, a number of Douglas men cut the electors who had declared, if elected, they would not vote for Douglas.—Had there been any possible chance for the success of the Reading Ticket, Keim and his associate disorganizers upon the ticket would not have received five hundred votes in the county. They refused to be bound by either the State or National Democratic organizations, and no Democrat could be censured for refusing to vote for them. We voted the whole Reading ticket because it had been *regularly nominated*, but if there had been any doubt of the defeat of it, we certainly would have struck from it every man who had declared he would not support the regular Democratic nominee, Stephen A. Douglas. We voted the State and National Democratic organizations, for Stephen A. Douglas and for nobody else.

They are Responsible.

G. Nelson Smith, (the lion-hearted editor of the Johnstown *Echo*,) ably urged the nomination of Breckinridge until Douglas was declared the Democratic nominee. In his last issue he says.—"The men who have worked and been in the pay of the Buchanan Disunion party, should, at this time, have any thing but pleasant feelings, after having prostrated the Democratic party, and elected an Abolition President. They are responsible for the defeat of the Democracy, and will be held to a strict accountability for their villianous course. When the adherents of Mr. Buchanan, who, through fraud and treachery, have assisted in placing the National Administration in the hands of the opposition, are receiving the just condemnation of a betrayed and outraged people; the honesty and wisdom of those true, tried, firm and unflinching Democrats, who had the moral courage and patriotism to stand by the party and its principles, and to resist the cohorts of the Administration, will be acknowledged and respected by every friend of the Union.

Had the hired minions of the Administration at Charleston been honest and honorable enough to have stood by the Cincinnati platform, and remained in the Convention, Mr. Breckinridge would then have been fairly nominated as the Democratic candidate for President, and his election made certain beyond the peradventure of a doubt. Or had they acted with one-half the honor and magnanimity of Mr. Douglas in 1856, they would have acknowledged Mr. D. as the fairly nominated candidate, which no man of honor will pretend to deny, and his election would have been certain. But their purposes were evil, and take which horn of the dilemma they may, they are responsible for the defeat of the party. Counselled by the Chief Executive of the nation, they followed in the lead of the blood-stained, convicted felon Yancey, whose sole purpose was the destruction of the Democratic party, and the dissolution of the Union.

Now, since the Administration cohorts have succeeded in their treacherous purposes—since their villianous designs have been consummated, how must they feel? If their hearts are not chalked—if they are not completely lost to every sense of honor and shame, their feelings must be terrible. There will be a day of retribution—a day when those who acted under orders from the power at Washington will be punished, and if their punishment be commensurate with the harm they have done, it will be great indeed.

The Census of the North-West.

The census returns are now so nearly completed that we can approximate closely to the population of the North-West. It will stand about as follows:

Ohio,	2,500,000
Indiana,	1,400,000
Illinois,	1,600,000
Wisconsin,	900,000
Michigan,	750,000
Iowa,	750,000
Minnesota,	180,000
	8,030,000

There are over eight millions of people in the seven North-western States, a number equal to the white population of the fifteen States. More than one-quarter of the population of the United States is now in the North-west. Its population is nearly equal to New York, Pennsylvania and New England combined! Westward the star of Empire takes its way.

Impotant from Georgia.

Special Message of Gov. Brown—He does not recommend the appointment of Delegates to the Secession Convention, but advises laws for the State protection.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Nov. 7.—Gov. Brown, to-day, sent a special message to the State Legislature.

He thinks that but few States will meet the Southern Convention, and does not recommend the appointment of delegates from Georgia.

He thinks the constitutional rights of the people of Georgia have been violated by several non-slaveholding States to the extent of justifying, in the judgement of all civilized nations, the adoption of any measures necessary to the restoration and future protection of their rights.

He refers to the patriotic spirit in the origin of our government, and portrays the series of unconstitutional and unfriendly acts committed by sister States. He subsequently is pointedly severe on the Massachusetts laws, saying if the laws of Massachusetts cause the plunder of the property of Georgia, the citizens of Massachusetts must be compelled to compensate them. He advises a system of reprisals, and says—"Let us meet unjust aggression and unconstitutional State legislation with just retaliation."

He recommends the enactment of laws authorizing the seizure of such an amount of the money or property of any citizen of such offending and faithless State as will indemnify the losses of the citizens of Georgia. He recommends legislation to drive the manufactured articles of such offending States from Georgia.

He says Georgia has the right, as soon as Northern goods are brought to Georgia, to tax as she deems proper. He advises a law taxing all goods and merchandize 25 per centum, introduced after the 1st of January, which are manufactured in, or brought from Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, New York, Wisconsin, or other unfriendly States—the tax to be remitted when such unfriendly legislation is repealed.

Should such legislation prove ineffectual, he *would recommend the repeal of all parts of the penal or civil code, protecting the lives, liberties and properties of the citizens of the States where such unfriendly laws exist.*

He says:—"In my opinion, the time for bold and decided action has arrived, and he would be unworthy of the confidence of the people of Georgia who refuses to vindicate her honor, and at any cost maintain her constitutional rights at every hazard.

He believes the legislation he has recommended will tend to strengthen rather than weaken the ties of the Union of States. It will destroy the sectional controversy and narrow the issue to a contest between the individual States.

He says if the legislature fails to enact the laws he recommends, the people should rise in their might at the ballot-box, and demand their enactment.

The Governor entertains no doubt of the right of each State to decide to act for herself; but so long as the States abide in good faith to their constitutional obligations, no State can withdraw from the Union without being guilty of bad faith to the others. Any violation of the compact relieves all parties. The right of secession for cause is only denied by those who deny the sovereignty of States.

The message occupies twenty-two closely printed octavo pages. It contains a full review of offensive Northern legislation, and concludes thus:

For the purpose of putting the State in a defensive condition as fast as possible, and preparing for the emergency which must sooner or later be met, he recommends that the sum of a million of dollars be immediately appropriated as a military fund for the ensuing year, and that prompt provision be made for the raising of such portion of the money as may not be in the treasury as fast as the public expenditures require. "Millions for defence; not one cent for tribute," should be the future motto of the Southern States. To every demand for future concessions or the compromise of our rights, we should reply: "The argument is exhausted, and we now stand on our arms."

MASS MEETING AT SAVANNAH—SECESSION RESOLUTIONS.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 8.—The mass meeting of citizens to-night was the largest ever held here. Capt. John A. Anderson presided, with Charlon H. Way as Secretary. The following resolutions were moved by Capt. F. S. Partow and seconded by Col. Henry R. Jackson. They were supported in an eloquent speech by Hon. W. Law, a Bell Elector of the State at Large, and were adopted unanimously with great enthusiasm:—

We, the citizens of the county of Chatham, ignore all past party names and issues, and cordially unite in the following resolutions:

1. *Resolved*, That the election of Lincoln and Hamlin to the Presidency and Vice Presidency of the United States ought not and will not be submitted to.

2. *Resolved*, That we request the Legislature to announce this opinion by resolution at the earliest practicable moment, to communicate it to our Senators and Representatives in Congress, and co-operate with the governor in calling a Convention of the people to determine on some measures of redress.

3. *Resolved*, That we respectfully recommend the Legislature to take into immediate consideration the passage of such laws as will be likely to alleviate any usual embarrassment of the commercial interests of the State consequent upon the present political emergency.

4. *Resolved*, That we respectfully suggest to the Legislature to take immediate steps to organize and arm the forces of the State.

5. *Resolved*, That copies of the foregoing resolutions be sent without delay to our Senators and Representatives in the General Assembly of the State, who are hereby requested to lay them before the Houses of which they are respectively members.

THE SOUTHERN CITIES.—Nearly every large city in the slaveholding States, save Baltimore, which is as erratic now as it was in 1856, have passed the most complete vote of censure upon John C. Breckinridge. He is beaten by both Douglas and Bell in St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville and Covington, Ky., Mobile, Ala., and Memphis, Tenn., and is defeated in Richmond, Va., by Bell, and run closely by Douglas. All these large emporiums of Southern commerce are most emphatically for the Union.

CONVICTED.—Byerly, the Philadelphia return judge who committed the election fraud, and thereby cheated Lehman out of his certificate of election, in the first Congressional district, has been convicted of forgery, fined $500, and sentenced to 2½ years to the penitentiary.

The South Carolina Disunion Movement.

GOVERNOR GIST'S MESSAGE.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
Columbia, S. C., Nov. 5, 1860.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:—The Act of Congress, passed in the year 1846, enacts that the Electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed on the Tuesday next after the first Monday of the month of November, of the year in which they are to be appointed. The annual meeting of the Legislature of South Carolina, by a constitutional provision, will not take place until the fourth Monday of November instant. I have considered it my duty, under the authority conferred upon me, to convene the Legislature on extraordinary occasions, to convene you that you may on to-morrow appoint the number of Electors of President and Vice President to which this State is entitled.

Under ordinary circumstances your duty would be soon discharged by the Electors representing the choice of the people of the State, but in view of the threatening aspect of affairs, and the strong probability of the election to the Presidency of a sectional candidate by a party committed to the support of measures which, if carried out, will inevitably destroy our equality in the Union, and ultimately reduce the Southern States to mere provinces of a consolidated despotism, to be governed by a fixed majority in Congress hostile to our institutions, and fatally bent upon our ruin, I would respectfully suggest that the Legislature remain in session, and take such action as will prepare the State for any emergency that may arise.

That an exposition of the will of the people may be obtained on a question involving such momentous consequences, I would earnestly recommend that in the event of Abraham Lincoln's election to the Presidency, a Convention of the people of this State be immediately called, to consider and determine for themselves the mode and measure of redress. My own opinions of what the Convention should do are of little moment; but believing that the time has arrived, when every one, however humble he may be, should express his opinions in unmistakable language, I am constrained to say that the only alternative left, in my judgment, is the secession of South Carolina from the Federal Union. The State has, with great unanimity, declared that she has the right peaceably, to secede, and no power on earth can rightfully prevent it.

If in the exercise of arbitrary power, and forgetful of the lessons of history, the Government of the United States should attempt coercion, it will become our solemn duty to meet force by force; and whatever may be the decision of the Convention, representing the Sovereignty of the State, and amenable to no earthly tribunal, it shall, during the remainder of my administration, be carried out to the letter, regadless of any hazards that may surround its execution. I would also respectfully recommend a thorough re-organization of the militia, so as to place the whole military force of the State in a position to be used at the shortest notice and with the greatest efficiency. Every man in the State, between the ages of eighteen and forty five, should be well armed with the most efficient weapons of modern warfare, and all the available means of the State used for that purpose.

In addition to the general preparation, I would also recommend that the services of ten thousand volunteers be immediately accepted; that they be organized and drilled by officers chosen by themselves, and hold themselves in readiness to be called on upon the shortest notice. With this preparation for defence, and with all the hallowed memories of past achievements, with our love of liberty and hatred of tyranny, and with the knowledge that we are contending for the safety of our homes and firesides, we confidently appeal to the Disposer of all human events and safely trust our cause in His keeping.

WM. H. GIST.

The Excitement in Charleston.

THE STATE RIGHTS FLAG HOISTED—THE CHIEF FEDERAL OFFICERS RESIGNED, ETC., ETC.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8—The State Rights flag was raised at the *Mercury* office at noon yesterday, with tremendous cheers from thousands who had congregated in the vicinity of that office.

The Federal Judge, A. G. Magrath; District Attorney, James Conner; Collector, William F. Colcock, and other federal officers have resigned.

Judge Magrath was serenaded by five thousand people last night.

South Carolina will resist.

THE LATEST FROM CHARLESTON.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 8—10 P. M.—The excitement continues. Several "lone star" flags were raised in various places to-day.

Mr. Spratt is now addressing a crowd of several thousand at the Charleston Hotel.

One hundred guns were fired at Columbus, Georgia, on the receipt of the news of the resignation of the Charleston federal officers.

Mr. Pressly, the Sub-Treasurer here, has resigned.

A large body of citizens called on the resigned federal officers last night. They were greeted with enthusiasm. The officials returned thanks in spirited addresses.

A despatch in the *Courier*, from Washington, says "Mr. Buchanan will resist nullification, but not secession."

The bark James Gray, owned by Cushings' Boston line, lying at our wharves, under instructions from the owners, has hoisted the Palmetto flag and fired a salute of fifteen guns.

SECESSION OF THE SOUTH.—Great excitement continues in the South. Senator Chestnut, of South Carolina, and Senator Toombs, of Georgia, have resigned their seats in the United States Senate. Other Senators from Southern States will no doubt fellow the example of Chestnut and Toombs. A Washington correspondent under date of Nov. 12, writes:—"The Union men of the South are delighted at the prospect of the resignation of the Disunionist Senators, inasmuch as they will now proceed to organize a great Union party, and sweep the South—filling the vacated seats with firm friends of the Constitution and the laws. John Forsyth, of Alabama, James Gardner, of Georgia, Col. Perry, of South Carolina, Col. Wm. H. Polk, of Tennessee, Miles Taylor, of Louisiana—all Douglas Democrats—are named in connection with the probable election of Union Senators, in the place of those who have resigned or may resign.

MISSOURI FOR BELL.—*St. Louis, Nov. 10.*—Fifty-four counties in Missouri give the following vote:

Douglas,	32,909
Bell,	34,428
Lincoln,	13,456
Breckinridge,	14,976

Bell will carry the State by from 5,000 to 7,000 plurality.

Letter from Washington.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 9, 1860.

A telegraph despatch from South Carolina says that the President will go against nullification, but not against secession. Before entering on the execution of his office, Mr. Buchanan took the following oath: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm,) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability *preserve, protect*, and *defend* the *Constitution* of the United States."

Art. I, Sec. 10, cl. 1, 2, 3, of that Constitution ordains:

"No State shall enter into any *treaty, alliance* or *confederation*, grant letters of marque and reprisal; coin money; emit bills of credit; make anything but gold and silver a tender in payment of debts; pass any bill of attainder, ex-post facto law or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any imposts, or duties on imports or exports, except that may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws; and the net produce of all duties or imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

"No State shall, without the consent of Congress, *lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into any agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign Power, or engage in war*, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

That is very plain language. Both the rights of nullification and secession are utterly denied in the Constitution of the United States, and, therefore, Mr. Buchanan will either have to resign his office, or to put down the Secession movement; for it cannot be expected that he, so near the threshold of death, will load upon his conscience the terrible crime of a perjurer, a traitor to his country, and destroyer of the liberty not only of this continent, but of the whole world.—The course of the Washington *Constitution*, his official organ, for the last two days, clearly proves that he is frightened. But, unfortunately, he has none but Southern Seceders as his advisers, as no Northern true Democrat can approach him. Last night it was rumored all over town that Secretary Cobb had resigned.

So much is certain, if secession takes place now, if the Union is dissolved, James Buchanan will be responsible for it. It is yet time for him to act; let him issue, as General Jackson did in 1832, a proclamation, warning the Seceders, and calling their attention to the criminality of their acts. He cannot dodge the issue! The Constitution prohibits not only nullification, but also secession.

The feeling in this city is utterly averse to the schemes of the Disunionists—Breckinridge, Douglas, and Bell men, almost without exception, *unite in denouncing them.*

In a fortnight the Cotton States will be in open blaze. The Union men will then have rallied against the Disunionists. Let Northern people be quiet, and not interfere with Southern domestic quarrels. Let them trust in the good sense and patriotism of the conservative portion of the South, and all will be well yet. Let, especially, some of the rabid Republican papers, particularly those advocating their nonsensical Abolition doctrines, abstain from stirring the Disunion fire. If this Confederacy is dissolved, theirs will be also a hard position in the North; for Abolitionism and Disunionism are twin-brothers.

Stephen A. Douglas, who put himself, in 1850, with Webster, Clay, and other patriots, in the breach to save the Union, will not be found wanting in 1860. You will soon hear his clarion voice in the far-off South, striking terror into the ranks of the Disunionists.—Thank God that we have him at this emergency!

KAPPA.

Hopeful Tidings.

The special dispatch from a Baltimore correspondent, and the regular Associated Press despatch from Washington, which we publish this morning, as well as the additional returns of the Presidential election, received from the South by telegraph last night, all have a hopeful tone, and give grateful assurances of the strength of the Union sentiment in the South. In Baltimore, the idea of secession is universally condemned, and there appears no reason to fear that it will receive any countenance whatever from the Legislature of Maryland. In Washington, it seems to be well understood that the President will, in any event, faithfully endeavor to perform his constitutional duty of enforcing the laws—although he is very properly opposed to taking any precipitate measures which would in advance, and unnecessarily, excite undue hostility to the General Government. The resignation of the Federal officials of Charleston has not yet been accepted, and an opportunity will be afforded them of reconsidering their action, so that it is not altogether impossible that after all, they may conclude to discharge the duties which have heretofore devolved upon them, as usual, at least until the expiration of the present Presidential term.

As the returns of the election in the Southern States are footed up, it becomes more and more apparent that the friends of Breckinridge (who include all the Disunionists, and many who are not Disunionists) are in an immense minority in the South. It is evident that only in a few States will his friends have an actual majority of the votes polled. In several States his electoral tickets have succeeded by a plurality, and not by a clear preponderance of the popular vote. It is now evident that in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Louisiana, and Tennessee, the united strength of Bell and Douglas greatly exceeded that of Breckinridge, and in Arkansas, Texas, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi, and North Carolina, the former, doubtless, nearly equalled the latter—so that, after all, the only decided stronghold of the Disunion candidate is the Palmetto State. Virtually, therefore, the people of the South have not suffered the Charleston and Baltimore secessions to pass unrebuked, and notwithstanding the frequent violent appeals which have been made to their prejudices and passions, they have made a firm stand against the ultra sectional theories of those who sought to lure them on to ruin, and to break up the Confederacy. Too much credit cannot be given to the gallantry and patriotism of the national men among them who have thus bravely fought the battle of the Union in the South, and if a corresponding spirit of conservatism is evinced in the North, all the impending dangers may be happily and peacefully averted.—*The Press.*

HON. GEO. MIFFLIN DALLAS.—"Yield away the Constitution and the Union, and where are we? Frittered into fragments, and not able to claim one portion of the past as peculiarly our own! Our Union is not only a blessing; it is a political necessity. We can not exist without it. Our liberties could not endure the incessant conflicts of civil and conterminous strife, our independence would be an unreal mockery, our very memories would turn to bitterness."—*Mr. Dallas in defence of the Constitution.*

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1860.

LOCAL & PERSONAL.

AN EARNEST REQUEST.—We have published the *Globe* regularly for fifteen years, during which time thousands of dollars of arrearages for subscription and advertising, have accumulated upon our books. We have never *pressed* those of our friends in arrears, for a settlement. But *now*, as we have in contemplation some extensive improvements in the size and appearance of the *Globe* at an early day, we intend, before making those improvements, to have the wheat sifted from the chaff, and our books squared up. Therefore, all who are indebted to us are requested to call before the 1st of December and square their accounts. We hope there will be no delay on the part of *all* our patrons *in arrears*. We are politically defeated, but neither frightened nor dismayed.

PETERSON'S MAGAZINE.—We are in receipt of this popular Lady's Magazine for December. It is a splendid number. "Peterson" has a circulation of 100,000. It will be greatly improved in 1861. It will contain 1000 pages of double column reading matter; 14 steel plates; 12 colored steel fashion plates; 12 colored patterns in Berlin work, embroidery or crotchet, and 800 wood engravings—*proportionately more than any other periodical gives*. Its stories and novelets are by the best writers. Its fashions are always the latest and prettiest. Every neighborhood ought to make up a club. Its price is but Two Dollars a year, or a dollar less than Magazines of its class. *Subscribe for it and save a dollar*. To clubs, it is cheaper still—viz: three copies for $5, or eight for $10.—To every person getting up a club, the Publisher will send a magnificent premium.—Specimens sent gratis to those wishing to get up clubs. Address, post-paid, Charles J. Peterson, 306 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

NOW IS THE TIME.—For the benefit of a number of young ladies we wot of, we would just mention that they should remember that a few more weeks will wind up leap year, and then if they have not made good use of the time, their legal period to do the courting in will have passed away, and before leap-year comes again, they will have become old maids, an institution which now-a-days is dreaded as much as the itch. Girls, make good use of the coming few weeks in the present year. Rig up yourselves, trim your sails and go into the streets and captivate whom ye can.

N. B.—Needn't come round here.—D.

☞ The Illustrated Annual Register of Rural Affairs and Cultivator Almanac for 1861, containing Practical Suggestions for the Farmer and Horticulturist, and embellished with over One Hundred and Forty Illustrations. By John J. Thomas, Author of the "American Fruit Culturist," &c., &c., and Associate Editor of "The Country Gentleman" and "The Cultivator." Published by Luther Tucker & Son, Albany, N. Y., and sent post-paid for Twenty-Five Cents, or one dozen copies at the very low price of two dollars, postage prepaid. This work is only to be seen to give it general circulation. For sale at Lewis' Book Store.

THANKSGIVING.—We frequently hear this festival spoken of as if it were a fast day—a religious occasion for self-denial and humiliation. Such is not the design. It is a feast day—a day of rejoicing and of thankfulness for the many blessings we enjoy. The custom of appointing Thanksgiving Day was an early New England one, and spread over the other States. The first Thanksgiving Day in Pennsylvania was appointed by the beloved and lamented Governor Shunk. Now it is a regular "institution" of the State, almost universally observed by our people.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.—John A. McConnell, son of the Postmaster at Newry, Blair county, who was arrested for abstracting letters from the Western mail, at that point, was taken to Pittsburg on Thursday last, by Deputy U. S. Marshal Dougherty and lodged in prison to await his trial. The cause of his dishonesty was the usual one—leading a fast life and not having the means to keep it up. He is a young man, not over twenty years of age, and is very respectably connected.

DIARIES FOR 1861.—A fine assortment just received and for sale at Lewis' Book Store. Diaries should be in more general use. The young man in particular should keep a Diary in his pocket and note down something every day in the year. A good thought or a good action carefully noted down every day during 1861 might produce good fruit in after life.

☞ A fine stock of Violins, Strings, &c.,—also, Accordeons, Guitars, Flutes, Fifes and Flageolets, for sale cheaper than the same article can be bought in the cities—for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music Store.

CHURCH MUSIC.—Teachers and others, will be furnished with The Shawm, The Christian Minstrel, The Cythara, The Presbyterian Psalmodist, The Sabbath Bell, or any other book, by the dozen or singly, at the lowest cash price at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ A fine assortment of Wallets, Portmonnaies, Pocket Books and Purses, for ladies and gentlemen, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ "Somebody says the prettiest trimming for a woman's bonnet is a good humored face." This sentence should be inscribed with letters of gold in every household.—Seldom is so much truch comprised in as few words. The *ugliest* trimmings in the world look well in a bonnet upon "a good humored face." Ladies, mark and remember this

☞ The "Erie Sewing Machine," which is flooding the whole West, is said by those who have used it to be a very excellent family machine. Address, for particulars, J. N. Boylan, General Agent Erie Sewing Machine Co., Milan, Ohio. See advertisement.

☞ A new stock of reward books and cards for Sunday Schools, just received and *for sale at Lewis' Book, Stationery and Music* Store.

A SECOND STOCK.—D. P. Gwin has just returned form the east with another large and tip-top stock of new goods. Dave is determined to keep up to the demand.

☞ German and English Almanacs for 1861, only 3 cents, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ The best and greatest variety of pocket memorandum books, for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

☞ School Books and Stationery, wholesale and retail, at Lewis' Book Store.

Romantic Marriage in New Jersey.

The Newark Evening Journal says:

Two young ladies of Hightown, Mercer county, had been wooed, and so far won by a pair of ardent suitors as to have named the day and the spot when and where they would surrender hearts and hands. On Sunday last, at Princeton, the silver cords were to have been tied, and the tender vows sealed; but, alas for the mutability of human hopes! one of the fair ones, whose affections Cupid had forgotten to label 'not transferable,' had so far lost sight of all former promises as to allow a new attachment to spring up in her bosom, and on the wedding morning, when the first suitor called to claim his bride, he found that she had already gone off with her new lover to the very spot where she was to have been joined to him in the holy state of matrimony. Forthwith he started in pursuit of the fugitives, and arriving before the services of the clergy had been rendered, the disappointed bride-groom took his inconstant one aside, and represented the injustice of her treatment. So moving was the appeal that the fair one at length consented to marry according to original agreement. The proud spirit of the man arose within him, and he spurned the offer with contempt, refusing to take to his arms the heartless creature who had broken her vows, and preferred another before him. The dauntless heroine, determined to be a bride at all hazards, immediately returned to her lover, who waited with trembling anxiety the result of the interview, and, without risking further delay, was married to him on the spot.

A SMART BOY.—One of the successful applicants for admission into the Naval academy at Annapolis, and the brightest boy of the whole class, says the Baltimore *American*, was a little fellow from Texas about fifteen years of age who had been three years setting type in a newspaper office and had studied mathematics and arithmetic with a dip candle in the garret of a log cabin at night. He was poorly clad when he reached Annapolis, and being asked how he obtained the means to reach Annapolis replied that he had worked for it, and that his money falling short on the route, he had got some small jobs at type setting in New Orleans and other points of his journey. If he should not be admitted, he expected to work his way home again. We saw him on board the Constitution in his naval uniform, with his gilt buttons and anchors, looking as bright and hopeful as if he anticipated becoming a commodore.

REFUSES TO RECEIVE THEM.—The Government of Liberia has refused to receive the recaptured Africans who were sent to that Colony from Key West, and who were captured by our cruisers and landed at Monrovia in August last. The number of Africans thus landed are about twenty-four hundred. The American Colonization Society have a contract with the U. S. Government under the law of the last session, to take charge of all those Africans for one year for the compensation of $100 a head; but the Liberian Government refuses permission for the negroes to remain in its territory, or under its protection, without the same compensation which the Colonization Society is to receive.

☞ The potato crop of Iowa, for the present year, is reported to be truly astonishing. The yield in some instances comes up to 400 and 500 bushels to the acre, and the general average is not much less than 200. The quality of the potatoes is better than usual, and far exceeds the best raised in any country we have ever visited. It is not uncommon to find them weighing a pound each, and some that we have seen weighed three, four, and even five pounds. Not a sign of rot or imperfection has been discovered. So plenty and cheap are they that for the past week many loads have sold at ten cents per bushel. No danger of starving in Iowa at these figures.

☞ The largest hotel in the world—as they claim, is now possessed by St. Louis, and is nearly completed. It is to be called the "Lindell Hotel." It is seven stories above the basement; 112 feet above the sidewalk; fronts 272 feet on Washington avenue, 227 feet on Green street, and will accommodate 1,200 guests. The Lelands, now of the Metropolitan, New York city, are to manage it.

OIL EXCITEMENT.—The Bucyrus (Ohio) *Journal* says that they have got up an oil excitement in that region. The oil has been discovered in Jackson, Vernon and Sandusky townships of Crawford county, and efforts are being made in several places to strike the reservoir beneath, by digging deep into the earth. One well, six miles from Crestline, is now yielding oil in paying quantities.

☞ A butcher suggests the very sensible idea, that if certain people would exercise as much caution in regard to their drink, as they do concerning their meat, there would be a *decline in the price of bad liquor*.

☞ An artist, whatever his branch, weaves his art into his life, and devotes life to his art; who separates the two is not an artist, but a mechanic.

AN ACTOR MORTALLY STABBED IN THE PRESENCE OF HIS AUDIENCE.—The New Orleans *Bee*, of the 29th, records the following tragic occurence of the previous night:

At ten o'clock last night a shocking tragedy was enacted in reality on the stage of the German Theatre, or Concert Hall, on Poydras street, between St. Charles and Carondelet.—They were playing the drama of The Wolf, and at that moment were acting a scene in a gambling-house, where a young man is fleeced of his last dime, and when he charges the gamblers with cheating, is stabbed and killed.

John Kruger was playing the part of the gambler, Emile Steur that of the ruined young man. Kruger had not been furnished with a stage-dagger by the property man, and borrowed a real one from officer Borwin, who was the special policeman in Concert Hall.

In acting such scenes with real daggers on the stage, the person who strikes the blow keeps his elbow out further than the point of the weapon, and the person who pretends to receive the fatal thrust leans backwards, so that the striker's elbow, coming against his breast, stops the motion. Steur was unhappily somewhat intoxicated, and when he should have thrown himself backward he sudstooped forward and before Kruger could check the impetus of his arm the dagger had gone into the right side of Steur's neck, opening a gash to the back bone. The unfortunate actor was instantly carried off the stage and sent to the Charity Hospital mortally wounded, while Kruger was taken to the lock-up by officers Dalton and Borwin. The curtain was down but a short time, the pool of blood was washed up, and then it was announced to the audience that the drama could not be concluded, but that a farce would be substituted. The audience applauded, up went the curtain, and for a whole hour the fellow-actors of Steur exerted themselves to make fun, while the auditors laughed and applauded, as if the spilling of a man's life blood was a mere trifle.

MARRIED,

On the 8th inst., by David Snare, Esq., Mr. JONATHAN MORGAN to Miss MIRIAM LEE, all of Woodcock Valley, Huntingdon county.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. G. Van Artsdalen, Mr. JACOB FLASHER, Esq., to Miss RHODA E. STITT, all of Shade Gap, Hunt. Co.

On the 8th inst., by Rev. S. H. Reid, Mr. SAMUEL HESS to Miss LOUISA FINK, both of Henderson township.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

MONDAY, Nov. 12.—Flour—There is no demand for export, and the retailers are buying at from \$5,50@5,62½ to \$6@6,75 for superfine and extra. Rye Flour is dull at \$4,25. Corn Meal \$3,50.

Grain—Wheat is dull; small lots sold \$1,33@1,34 for common to choice prime red, and \$1.40@1,50 for common to choice white. Corn is dull at 70 cents. Little doing in Rye, and sells slowly at 78 cents. Oats are selling in a small way at 33 cents.

Seeds—Cloverseed is in demand at \$6@6,25 per 64 lbs.—Timothy ranges from \$2,50@2,75 per bu. Flaxseed \$1,62 per bushel.

PHOTOGRAPHY

In all its Branches, executed in the best style known in the art, at

C. G. CRANE'S GALLERY,

532 Arch Street, East of Sixth, Philadelphia

Life size in Oil and Pastile, Stereoscopic Portraits, AMBROTYPES, DAGUERREOTYPES, &C., For Cases, Medallions, Pins, Rings, &c.

Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED TO SELL

The Erie Sewing Machine. We will give a Commission, or wages at from $25 to $60 per month, and expenses paid. This is a new Machine, and so simple in its construction that a child of 10 years can learn to operate it by half an hour's instruction. It is equal to any Family Sewing Machine in use, and the price is but Fifteen Dollars. Persons wishing an agency will address

J. N. BOYLAN, Secretary Erie Sewing Machine Company,

Nov. 14, 1860. MILAN, OHIO.

CARLTON R. MOORE & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

Carpet Chain, Cotton Yarn, Cotton Batts, &c.,

No. 206 (old No. 116) N. Third St., Philadelphia.

☞ Our Carpet Chain is put up FULL WEIGHT, without pasteboard. Orders promptly attended to.

Nov. 14, 1860.

TO PERSONS OUT OF EMPLOYMENT. AGENTS WANTED,

In every County of the United States, to engage in the sale of some of the best and most elegantly illustrated Works published.

Our publications are of the most interesting character, adapted to the wants of the Farmer, Mechanic and Merchant; they are published in the best style and bound in the most substantial manner, and are worthy a place in the Library of every Household in the Land.

☞ To men of enterprise and industrious habits, this business offers an opportunity for profitable employment seldom to be met with.

☞ *Persons desiring to act as agents will receive* promptly by mail full particulars, terms, &c., by addressing

LEARY, GETZ & Co., Publishers, No. 224 North Second Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 14, 1860

THE GLOBE:

THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.

I PUBLISH now my annual Prospectus of THE DAILY GLOBE, and THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, to remind subscribers, and inform those who may desire to subscribe, that Congress will meet on the first Monday of next December, when I shall resume publishing the above named papers. They have been published so long, that most public men know their character, and therefore I deem it needless to give a minute account of the kind of matter they will contain.

THE DAILY GLOBE will contain a report of the Debates in both branches of Congress as taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or in any other country. A majority of them will each, be able to report, *verbatim*, ten thousand words an hour, while the average number of words spoken by fluent speakers rarely exceeds seven thousand five hundred words an hour. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-five columns, they will appear in The Daily Globe of the next morning which will contain, also, the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX will contain a report of all the Debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the Messages of the President of the United States, the Annual Reports of the Head of the Executive Departments, the Laws passed during the session, and copious indexes to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages. The whole will make, it is believed, at least 2,000 pages. This is acknowledged to be the cheapest work ever sold in any country, whether a reprint or printed from manuscript copy, taking for *data* the average number of words it contains.

The coming session will, without doubt, be an unusually interesting one, because the debates will, in a great measure, be upon the policy of the President elect, and The Globe will be, as it has been for many years past, the only source from which full debates of Congress can be obtained.

THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint Resolution passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:—

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the Laws of Congress and the Debates thereon.

With a view to the cheap circulation of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the representative and constituent bodies:—

Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That from and after the present session of Congress, the CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, which contain the laws and the debates thereon, shall pass free through the mails so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress: *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the DAILY GLOBE free of postage.

Approved August 6, 1852.

TERMS:

For a copy of THE DAILY GLOBE, for four months,	$3 00
For 1 copy of THE CONGRESSIONAL GLOBE AND APPENDIX, during the session,	3 00
For 2 copies ditto, when ordered at the same time,	5 00

No attention will be paid to any order unless the money accompany it.

Bank notes current in the section of the country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which is preferable to any currency, except gold or silver.

JOHN C. RIVES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, '60-3t.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

SOWER, BARNES & CO.,

PUBLISHERS AND DEALERS IN

Miscellaneous, School and Blank Books, AND *STATIONERY*,

No. 37 North Third Street, below Arch,

CH. G. SOWER, W. H. BARNES, F. C. POTTS. PHILADELPHIA.

Publishers of Pelton's Outline Maps and Keys, the largest and best Outline Maps ever published, Sander's New Readers, Greenleaf's and Brook's Arithmetics, &c. Montieth's and McNally's Geographies, White's Copy Books, Blank Books, Writing, Wrapping, Curtain and Wall Papers. [Nov. 14, '60.

ATTENTION!—

HEAD QUARTERS, Nov. 9th, 1860.

The Brigade Inspector and Field Officers of the 4th Brigade 14th Division of P. U. V. are hereby requested to meet in full uniform, at 1 o'clock, on Thursday the 22d inst., in the Grand Jury Room, for the purpose of auditing all just claims on the Military Fund of said Brigade, for the year 1860. All persons having such claims will then and there present them in proper form. F. H. LANE,

Nov. 14, 1860.-1t. Brig. Gen.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

THE HORSE & HIS DISEASES:

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.,

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the Origin, History and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, Stabling, Feeding, Grooming, Shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat Biting, Kicking, *Rearing, Shying, Stumbling, Crib-Biting*, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurasy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Cholic, Strangulation, Stony Concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflamation and other diseases of the *Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary* Organs.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Cracked Hoofs, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Canker, Scratches, Thrush and *Corns*; also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the Feet, Legs, and Head.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, *Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit*, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c, &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephining, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, Tapping, and other surgical operations.

THE HORSE AND HIS DISEASES

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses; how to Approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt; how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of 15 years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weaknesses of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly 100 Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type, and will be forwarded to any address, postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1.00, or, in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above, and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal. For single copies of the Book, or for terms to Agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ The above work is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

Carefully Revised by Mr. J. S. Hale.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry, and Game, with all the various and most approved modes or dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton, Lamb, Veal, Poultry, and game of all kinds with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds, and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing over 50 kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most apyroved modes of *cooking Vegetables of every description*, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and Fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and Sweet Dishes of every description.

IT TELLS YOU All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, and the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

IT TELLS YOU How to set out and ornament a Table, how to Carve all kinds of Fish, Flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole Art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within the everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of 1200 Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price, $1.00, or in cloth, extra $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducements to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher, No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

☞ The above work is for sale at Lewis' Book Store.

Nov. 7, 1860.-6m.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of William Hess, Deceased.

Letters of Administration on the estate of William Hess, late of the borough of Huntingdon, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. ANTHONY WHITE,

Nov. 7, 1860.-6t*. Admr.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

NEW CIGAR AND TOBACCO STORE. J. A. HANIGAR,

A practical tobacconist, has opened a new TOBACCO STORE AND CIGAR MANUFACTORY, on Allegheny St., one door west of the Broad Top Railroad Office, where he has on hand a large assortment of prime Cigars and Tobacco, which he will sell either wholesale or retail. Store-keepers, shopkeepers, and all others who deal in the weed should call. His prices are low. Call and see.

Huntingdon, Nov. 7, 1860.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Estate of Elizabeth Sheirk, Dec'd.

Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the Estate of ELIZABETH SHEIRK, late of Hopewell township, dec'd., all persons having claims against said deceased will present them to me for settlement, and those indebted will please make immediate payment. GEORGE RUSSEL,

Oct. 31, 1860.-6t. *Administrator.*

CAUTION.—

The public are notified not to trust my sons JACOB and HENRY STAILY, on my account, as I will not pay any debts contracted by either of them.

JACOB STAILEY, Sr.

Petersburg, Oct. 31, 1860.-3t*

SALT! SALT!! SALT!!!

Just received from the Onondago Salt Company, Syracuse, N. Y., to be sold on commission, either wholesale or retail, 200 BARRELS and 1000 SACKS of SALT.

Oct. 31, 1860. FISHER & SON.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—

Letters of administration on the estate of Peter Carty, late of the borough of *Alexandria*, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted will make payment, and those having claims will present them for settlement. SAMUEL T. BROWN,

Huntingdon, Oct. 10, 1860.-6t. Admr.

THE SHIRLEYSBURG FEMALE SEMINARY will re-open on Thursday, November 1st, 1860, for the winter Session of five months. Its location will compare favorably with any other in the country. The spacious and convenient edifice is well arranged for the comfortable residence of pupils, and provision is made for their thorough instruction in the useful and ornamental branches of education.

TERMS OF THE SESSION:

Board	$50 00
English Instruction	$8 00 to $11 00

with moderate extra charges for French, Music, Painting, &c. Apply to J. B. KIDDER,

Oct. 10, 1860.-4t. Principal.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGING MANUFACTURERS, (FALL TRADE.)

HOWELL & BOURKE,

Having removed to their New Store, Cor. FOURTH & MARKET Streets, are now prepared to offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of

WALL PAPERS BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c., &c.,

all of the newest and best designs, from the lowest priced article to the finest

Gold and Velvet Decorations.

☞ Purchasers will do well to visit the establishment of HOWELL & BOURKE'S, N. E. Cor. Fourth & Market, Philadelphia.

Oct. 3, 1860.-3m.

J. PALMER & CO.,

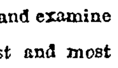
MARKET STREET WHARF, PHILADELPHIA,

Have constantly on hand an assortment of DRIED and PICKLED FISH, viz: Mackerel, Shad, Salmon, Blue Fish, Cod Fish, Beef, Pork, Lard, Shoulders, Hams, Sides, Cheese, Beans, Rice, &c.

Oct. 3, 1860.-3m.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT IN HUNTINGDON.

MRS. L. A. HAMER,



Respectfully informs the ladies of Huntingdon and vicinity, that she has opened a Millinery store on Hill street, one door west of Dr. Dorsey's residence, where may be found every article in her line of business, such as Bonnets, Ribbons, Laces, Blonds, Collars, Under Sleeves, Vails, and a general assortment of Fancy Goods.

The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine her stock.

Ladies, dresses of all kinds made in the best and most fashionable style.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-6m.

THE ROOT AND HERB DOCTOR

FROM PHILADELPHIA,

Who has had 30 Years Constant Practice,

CAN BE CONSULTED AT MR. MILLER'S HOTEL,

In Huntingdon, on the 19th day of of November. Also on the 17th day of December next, and one day in every month for one year from his commencement, of which notice will be given.

He treats all diseases that flesh is heir to. He invites all females who may be suffering with diseases peculiar to their sex, to call and examine his new mode of treatment, as thousands have been restored to health who have been abandoned by others. He is in possession of perfect instruments for sounding the lungs and chest and is therefore able to determine the exact condition of the vital organs—consequently can treat such complaints with greater safety and certainty than it is possible for those who guess at the disease and experiment for its cure. He believes that for every malady, there is found in our soil a sure and never-failing remedy.

☞ Patients can receive treatment for $5 per month, except in cases of Cancers and Humors, they vary from $10 to $100. Examination free.

N. B.—See Handbills.

DR. W. LEVINGSTON.

Sept. 24, 1860.-2m.

COAL OIL!! COAL OIL!!!

James A. Brown sells the *genuine* "PORTLAND KEROSENE," or COAL OIL, *clear as water*.

This is the only kind of oil that gives *entire satisfaction* as an agent for light.

Beware of counterfeits and colored carbon oils. They emit an offensive smell and smoke.

A large variety also of

COAL OIL LAMPS,

Chimneys, Globes, Wicks, Burners, Shades, &c., &c., sold at the very lowest prices, at the Hardware Store, Huntingdon, Pa.

COME TO THE NEW STORE FOR CHEAP BARGAINS.

NEW GROCERY AND CONFECTIONERY.

C. LONG

Informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, that he has opened a new Grocery and Confectionery Store in the basement, under Gutman & Co.'s Clothing Store, in the Diamond, and would most respectfully request a share of public patronage. His stock consists of all kinds of the

BEST GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, &c., &c.

Fish can be had at wholesale or retail.

ICE CREAM will be furnished regularly to parties and individuals, at his room.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

COME AGAIN!

ROBERT KING,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Hill Street, one door west of Carmon's Store,

WITH A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMENS' DRESS GOODS.

His assortment consists of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and PLAIN AND FANCY VESTINGS,

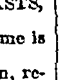
the neatest and best that could be found in the city, all of which he will take pleasure in exhibiting, and making up to order. It will cost nothing to call and examine his goods. Call soon.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.-3m.

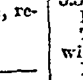
SOUND ON THE BOOT & SHOE QUESTION.

LEVI WESTBROOK

Has just opened the best assortment of Goods in his line, ever brought to Huntingdon. His stock of BOOTS and SHOES for Ladies, Gentlemen, Misses, Boys and Children, comprises all the latest fashions, and manufactured of the best materials.



Also, a fine assortment of HATS for men, Boys and Children. HOSE in great variety for Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children. CARPET BAGS, SUSPENDERS, GARTERS, FANS, &c., &c.



ALSO,

SOLE LEATHER, CALF SKINS, MOROCCO, LASTS, and SHOE-FINDINGS generally.

Thankful for past favors, a continuance of the same is respectfully solicited.

N. B.—Boots and Shoes for Ladies and Gentlemen, repaired and made to order.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

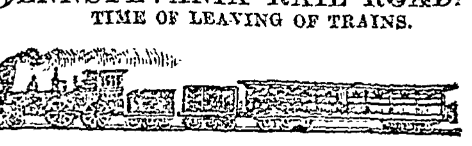
PAPER! PAPER!!

Note, Post, Commercial, Foolscap and Flatcap—a good assortment for sale by the ream, half ream, quire or sheet, at

LEWIS' NEW BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TIME OF LEAVING OF TRAINS.



WESTWARD. MAIL.	FAST LINE.	THROUGH EXPRESS.	STATIONS.	EASTWARD. THROUGH EXPRESS.	FAST LINE.	MAIL.
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		A. M.	A. M.	P. M.
4 44	6 44	5 49	Newton Hamilton,	10 15	3 08	9 32
4 52	6 50	5 56	Mt. Union,	10 09	3 02	9 24
5 07	7 03	6 09	Mill Creek,	9 56	2 49	9 09
5 21	7 15	6 22	Huntingdon,	9 46	2 39	8 57
5 37	7 26	6 36	Petersburg,	9 31	2 26	8 43
5 45	7 32	6 43	Barree,	9 24	2 19	8 35
5 52	7 37	6 49	Spruce Creek,	9 19	2 13	8 28
6 08	7 53	7 05	Birmingham,	9 01	1 56	8 11
6 17	8 00	7 10	Tyrone,	8 54	1 48	8 03
6 27	8 07	7 19	Tipton,	8 45	1 40	7 53
6 32	8 11	7 23	Fostoria,	8 41	1 36	7 48
6 36	8 14	7 27	Bell's Mills,	8 38	1 33	7 44
6 55	8 25	7 40	Altoona,	8 10	1 15	7 15
P. M.	P. M.	A. M.		P. M.	A. M.	A. M.

HUNTINGDON & BROAD TOP RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

On and after Wednesday, Sep. 3d, Passenger Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

UP TRAINS,

Leave Huntingdon at 7.40 A. M. & 4.00 P. M.
" Saxton " 9.40 A. M.
Arrive at Hopewell " 10.15 A. M.

DOWN TRAINS,

Leave Hopewell at 10.45 P. M.
" Saxton " 11.20 P. M. & 6.30 P. M.
Arrive at Huntingdon 1.20 P. M. & 8.30 P. M.

ON SHOUP'S RUN BRANCH, a passenger car will connect with morning train from Huntingdon for *Coalmont*, Crawford, Barnet and Blair's Station, connecting at the latter place with Hack to Broad Top City, where first class hotel *accommodations* will be found.

J. J. LAWRENCE,

Sep. 5, 1860. Supt.

MADAME SCHWEND'S INFALLIBLE POWDERS,

For the speedy and effectual CURE of all Inflammations, Fevers, *Rheumatism, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, Piles*, Gravel, and all Acute and chronic Diseases of ADULTS and CHILDREN, Send 3 cent Stamp to her Agent.

GEO. B. JONES, Box 2070, Philadelphia P. O.

Hundreds of testimonials.

☞ Agency S. W. Cor. Third and Arch Street.

Oct. 3, 1860,-10t.

H. ROMAN.

NEW CLOTHING FOR *FALL AND WINTER*, JUST RECEIVED AT H. ROMAN'S *CHEAP CLOTHING STORE.*

For Gentlemen's Clothing of the best material, and made in the best workmanlike manner, call at

H. ROMAN'S,

opposite the Franklin House in Market Square, Huntingdon. [Sept. 24, 1860.]

1860.

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

FISHER & SON

Have just received an unusually large and handsome stock of goods, which they offer to the inspection of our community.

Our line of Ladies' Dress Goods, embrace a large variety of Black and Fancy Silks, Printed Cashmeres, Plaids, Poplins. All wool De Laines, (plain and figured,) Lustres, Modenas, French and English Merinoes, Alpaccaas, De Laines, Ginghams, Prints, &c.

A large and beautiful assortment of Fall and Winter Shawls, Cloaks, (black and colored,) Cloaking Cloth, Opera Flannels, Nubias, Fancy Hoods, Chenille and Tinsel Head Dresses, &c.

A fine stock of richly worked Black Silk Lace Mantles. A full assortment of Ladies' Fine Collars, Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, such as Collars, Cravats, Ties, Stocks, Hosiery, Shirts, Gauze and Silk Undershirts, Drawers, &c.

We have a fine selection of Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

French Cloths, Fancy Cassiniers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Denims, Blue Drills, Flannels, Lindseys, Comforts, Blankets, &c.

Hats and Caps, of every variety and style.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise, *free of charge*, at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

FISHER & SON.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

NEW GOODS AGAIN.

THE PLACE TO CALL IS AT G. A. MILLER'S STORE.

GROCERIES, DRY-GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, HATS & CAPS. FRESH CONFECTIONARIES, &C., &C.

AS CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST! AND AS GOOD AS THE BEST!

G. A. Miller has now on hand a well selected stock of fresh Groceries, Dry Goods, Confectionaries, Hats & Caps, Boots & shoes, Notions, &c., all of which he is ready to *dispose of at reasonable prices.*

The public generally are invited to call and examine his goods.

Thankful for the patronage he has received, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.

Store room in the old Temperance Hall, Main street Don't miss the place.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

DON'T FORGET, THE NEW STORE.

WALLACE & CLEMENT,

Have just received another stock of new goods, such as DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

in the store room at *the south-east corner of the Diamond* in the borough of Huntingdon, lately occupied as a Jewelry Store.

Their Stock has been carefully selected, and will be sold low for *cash or country produce.*

FLOUR, FISH, HAMS, SIDES, SHOULDERS, SALT, LARD, and provisions generally, kept constantly on hand on reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

ON AND AFTER MAY 28th, 1860.

Two passenger trains leave Harrisburg Daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

Returning, leave Philadelphia at 8.00 A. M., and 3.30 P. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon and 8.30 P. M.

Fares: To Philadelphia, No. 1 Cars, $3.25; No. 2 (in same train. $2.70)

Fares: To Reading, $1.60 and $1.30

At Reading, connect with trains for Pottsville, Minersville, Tamaqua, Catamissa, &c.

Four trains leave Reading for Philadelphia daily, at 6 A. M., 10.45 A. M., 12.30 noon and 3.43 P. M.

Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8.00 A. M., 1.00 P. M., 3.30 P. M., and 5.00 P. M.

Fares: Reading to Philadelphia, $1.75 and $1.45.

The morning train from Harrisburg connects at Reading with up train for Wilkesbarre, Pittston and Scranton.

For through tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE,

July 18, 1860, *General Agent.*

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

For the Farmer.

FARMERS' BOYS.

The following article, which we find in the *Valley Farmer*, a Western Agricultural periodical, we commend to the attention of every farmer's boy. Parents should, also, point it out to their sons, and if necessary read it to them carefully, and then hand the article over to them, without comment, unless the remarks be of a mild, pleasing nature:

"In the wild world there is no more important thing than farmers' boys. They are not so important for what they are as for what they will be. At present they are of but little consequence too often. But farmers' boys always have been and we presume always will be the material out of which the noblest men are made. They have health and strength, they have bone and muscle; they have heart and will; they have nerve and patience; they have ambition and endurance; and these are the materials that make men. Not buckrams and broadcloth, and patent leather and beaver-fur, and kid-gloves and watch-seals, are the materials of which men are made. It takes better stuff to make a man. It is not fat and flesh and swagger and self-conceit; nor yet smartness, nor flippancy, nor foppery, nor fastness. These make fools, but not men; not men such as the world want, nor such as it will honor and bless. It is not long hair, nor much beard, nor a cane, nor a pipe, nor a cigar, nor a quid of tobacco, nor an oath, nor a glass of beer or brandy, nor a dog and gun, nor a pack of cards, nor a novel, nor a vulgar book of love and murder, nor a tale of adventures, that makes a man or has anything to do with making a man. Farmers' boys ought to keep clear of all these idle, foolish things. They should be employed with nobler objects. They have yet to be men of the clear grit; honest, intellegent, industrious, ambitious men who shall love their country and their kind. With the means they possess how easy for them to be in fact the first class men. They have land and stock and tools: they have health and time and mind: they have schools and papers; they have books and perseverance and the heart and hand for work. More than this they need not. Let them awake and work and read and study. It is not all work; nor yet all study, that will make them men of the right stamp. They must work intelligently and study, with an earnest purpose of being benefitted, and then they will become what they ought to be, the real men of the world.

FEEDING HENS IN WINTER.

The value of warm food, and a variety of kinds for hens, has often been reiterated, but the following record of experience is furnished the Am. Agriculturist by a correspondent:

"I have twenty-eight chickens, large and small, several of them fall chickens. I obtained but a few eggs the fore part of the winter—not more than one or two a day.—The feed was corn and oats. In January I tried the experiment of hot feed once a day, in the morning. As soon as the fire was started in the cook-stove, I put a quart or so of small potatoes in an old dripping-pan, and set them in the oven. After breakfast I took a quart or more of wheat and buckwheat bran, mixed, put it in the swill pail, and mixed into thin mush with boiling water, then added about one quart of live coals from the stove, and put in the potatoes hot from the oven, adding all the egg shells on hand, and sometimes a little salt and sulphur. These mashed together are fed immediately in a trough prepared for the purpose, made about ten feet long, of two boards six inches wide, nailed together, and two short pieces nailed on the the ends, with a narrow strip nailed lengthwise on the top, and two bearers under. The object of this was to keep the hens out of the trough, and leave room to each side of the narrow strip. At noon I fed six ears of corn cut up in pieces an inch long; and in the evening oats and wheat screenings about a quart. Now for the result. In about a week the number of eggs increased six fold, in about two weeks, and since, they have ranged from twelve to twenty eggs per day. The coldest weather made no difference. When it was cold and stormy I kept them in the hen-house all day, and generally until 10 or 12 o'clock. Such singing over the corn at noon I never heard from hens before—a concert of music that would have done any lover of eggs good to hear."

RICH SOIL AND GOOD STOCK.

We clip the following from a communication in the Homestead, as worth a few minutes thought from the reading farmer:

"In distributing manure, it is economical to give a liberal dressing as far as we go.—We must go through the labor of cultivation, and it costs no more to plant or hoe a field of corn or potatoes that will yield heavily, than one which will give poor returns; the only additional expense is the extra cost of harvesting." The same is true to the culture of any crop.

"We are recommending to buy more stock for our farms as fast as we can find means for sustaining it; but what class of stock it is best to buy is less often discussed. In this too, it may be safely asserted that the proper course is to buy *good* stock. It costs no more to raise and keep good cattle than poor; and men who buy for the market always make a very great distinction between good and poor animals."

The same rule applies in dairying and wool-growing—good cows and sheep are profitable—poor milkers and light-fleeced sheep eat up their products many times over, and are ever in debt in the farmer.

GREAT ARRIVAL
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,

BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS.

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

M. GUTMAN & CO.,

Respectfully inform the public generally that they have just received a large and well selected stock of fashionable
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
to which they ask the attention of all who are in want of a neat and comfortable Coat, a Vest or a pair of Pants.—Their stock will bear examination, and they respectfully request all to call and see for themselves.

Should gentlemen desire any particular kind or cut of clothing not found in the stock on hand, by leaving their measure they can be accommodated at short notice.

A good assortment of
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS, &C., &C.,
will also be found on hand. All of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than the same quality of goods can be had in the county.

Call at the corner of the Diamond, Long's new building.
M. GUTMAN & CO.

Huntingdon, Sept. 4, 1860.

CHEAP WATCHES!

CHEAP WATCHES!!

JACOB LADOMUS,

NO. 618 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

Has on hand and is constantly receiving large assortments of *American, English, and Swiss Watches*, which he will sell at lower prices than ever offered.

J. L. would call particular attention to the celebrated AMERICAN WATCH, which for accuracy of time and durability, and less liability of getting out of order, is superior to any other imported watch, made at anything like the same cost. Jewelry, Silver and Silver Plated Ware, of all styles and patterns.

—ALSO—

Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles,

with glasses for all sights, with PATENT, as well as the old style frames. All goods sold at my establishment are warranted to be as represented, and satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers, at No. 618, Market Street, Corner of Decatur. [Sept. 19, 1860,–1y.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

FOR FALL and WINTER,

AT

D. P. GWIN'S STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just received the largest and most fashionable and best selected Stock of Goods in the market, consisting of Cloths, Cassimeres, Plain and Fancy, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, Tweeds, Beaverteens, Velvet Cords, Cotton Drills, Linen Duck, Blue Drills, and other fashionable Goods for Men and Boys' wear.

The largest and best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods in town, consisting of Black and Fancy Silks, All Wool Delains, Challie Delains, Alpacas, Plain and Figured Braize, Lawns, Ginghams, Ducals, Larella Cloth, De Baige, Traveling Dress Goods, and a beautiful assortment of Prints, Brilliants, &c.

Also, Tickings, Checks, Muslins, (bleached and unbleached,) Cotton and Linen Diaper, Crash, Nankeen, &c.

Also, a large assortment of Ladies' Collars, Dress Trimmings, Ribbonds, Gloves, Mitts, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Victoria Lawn, Mull Muslins, Swiss and Cambric Edging, Dimity Bands, Velvet Ribbons, and a great variety of Hooped Skirts, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of Spring Shawls.

Also, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, Shaker Bonnets, Hardware, Queensware, Wood and Willow Ware, Groceries, Salt and Fish.

Also, the largest and best assortment of Carpets and Oil Cloths in town, which will be sold cheap.

Call and examine my Goods, and you will be convinced that I have the best assortment and cheapest Goods in the market.

☞ Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the Highest Market Prices. D. P. GWIN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 24, 1860.

LADIES' ONE PRICE FANCY FUR STORE!



JOHN FAREIRA,
No. 718 Arch St., between 7th & 8th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
(Late of 818 Market St.)
Importer,
Manufacturer of and
Dealer in all kinds of
FANCY FURS.

Having removed to my New Store, 718 Arch St., and being now engaged entirely in the manufacture and sale of *Fancy Furs*, which, in accordance with the "*One Price Principle*," I have *marked* at the *lowest possible prices* consistent with a reasonable profit, I would solicit a visit from those in want of Furs for either ladies' or childrens' wear, and an inspection of my selection of those goods, satisfied, as I am, of my ability to please in every desired essential.

☞ Persons at a distance, who may find it inconvenient to call personally, need only name the article they wish, together with the price, and instructions for sending, and forward the order to my address—money accompanying—to insure a satisfatory compliance with their wishes.

August 22, 1860.–5m.

VALUABLE TAVERN STAND

FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale, that fine and profitable stand, in the borough of Huntingdon, fronting on Allegheny street, opposite the Broad Top Coal Depot, and known as "*The Broad Top House.*"

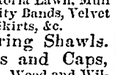
The house is furnished with bedding, &c., all of which, belonging to the undersigned, will be sold with the house.

This stand is one of the best in the county, and owing to its favorable location, always has a large run of custom. Possession will be given on the 1st day of April next.—Those wishing to purchase, will call upon Thomas P. Campbell, Esq., who will make known the terms, &c.

Aug. 22, 1860.–3m. A. MOEBUS.

HAINES BROS.' OVERSTRUNG GRAND ACTION

PIANO FORTES,



Celebrated for superior quality of TONE and elegance and beauty of finish. These Pianos have always taken the *FIRST PREMIUM* when placed in competition with other makers. CHALLENGE ALL COMPETITION. A splendid assortment of LOUIS XIV and plainer styles always on hand. Also Second-hand Pianos and PRINCE'S IMPROVED MELODEONS from $45 to $350.

☞ Every Instrument warranted.

GEO. L. WALKER'S
Piano and Melodeon Depot,
S. E. Cor. 7th & Arch Sts., Philadelphia.

July 25, 1860.–6m.

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
IN THE DIAMOND,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

VALENTINE CROUSE, Proprietor.

The citizens of the county, and strangers and travelers generally, will find comfortable accommodations at this house. Give us a trial. [April 4, 1860.]

DR. ESENWEIN'S TAR AND WOOD NAPTHA PECTORAL,

Is the best Best Medicine in the World for the cure of Coughs and Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Difficulty in Breathing, Palpitation of the heart, Diptherir, and for the relief of patients in the advanced stages of Consumption, together with all diseases of the Throat and Chest, and which predispose to Consumption.

It is peculiarly adapted to the radical cure of Asthma. Being prepared by a Practical Physician and Druggist and one of great experience in the cure of the various diseases to which the human frame is liable.

It is offered to the afflicted with the greatest confidence.

Try it and be convinced that it is invaluable in the cure of Bronchial affections. Price 50 cents per bottle.

ESENWEIN'S AROMATIC BALSAM,

A very valuable remedy for Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholera Morbus, and all bowel affections. Try it. Price 25 cents per bottle.

☞ The above Medicines are prepared only by
DR. A. ESENWEIN & CO.,
Druggists and Chemists,
N. W. Corner Ninth & Poplar Sts.,
Philadelphia.

N. B.—Sold by every respectable Druggist and Dealer in Medicine throughout the State.

[June 20, 1860.–1y.]

A Splendid variety of Carpets, only 25 cts. per yard. FISHER & SON.

HARRISBURG STONE-WARE!!!

Crocks, Jugs, Preserve Jars &c., &c., of superior quality. Sold only by JAMES A. BROWN.

CARPET Sacks and Fancy Baskets at D. P. GWIN'S.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK.



SHORTEST IN DISTANCE AND QUICKEST IN TIME

BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG! VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

MORNING EXPRESS, West, leaves New York at 6 A. M., arriving at Harrisburg at 12.45 noon, only 6¾ hours between the two cities.

MAIL LINE leaves New York at 12.00 noon, and arrives at Harrisburg at 8.30 P. M.

MORNING MAIL LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 8.00 A M., arriving at New York at 4.30 P. M.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS LINE, East, leaves Harrisburg at 1.15 P. M., arriving at New York at 9.00 P. M.

Connections are made at Harrisburg at 1.00 P. M., with the Passenger Trains in each direction on the Pennsylvania, Cumberland Valley and Northern Central Railroad.

All trains connect at Reading with trains for Pottsville and Philadelphia, and at Allentown for Manch Chunk, Easton, &c.

No change of Passenger Cars or Baggage between New York and Harrisburg, by the 6.00 A. M. Line from New York or the the 1.15 P. M. from Harrisburg.

For beauty of scenery, add speed, comfort and accommodation, this route presents superior inducements to the traveling public.

Fare between New York and Harrisburg five dollars.—For tickets and other information apply to

J. J. CLYDE, General Agent, Harrisburg.

July 18, 1860.

G. A. & E. A. LANDELL,

No. 110 North Wharves, Philadelphia,

MANUFACTURE AND HAVE FOR SALE

CANDLES,

Spermaceti, Patent Sperm, Hydraulic, Adamantine, Hotel, Car and Tallow Candles.

OILS,

Pure Sperm, Lard Bleached Whale, Sea Elephant, Strained Whale, Tanners', Curriers', Palm, Olcine, and Red Oils.

SOAPS,

White, Yellow, Brown, Chemical Olive, Fancy, and other Soaps.

Aug. 15, 1860.–3m.

FARMERS' & DEALERS' HEADQUARTERS!!!

HANCOCK, CAMP & CO., Produce and General Commission Merchants, No. 47, North Water St., below Arch St., Philadelphia.

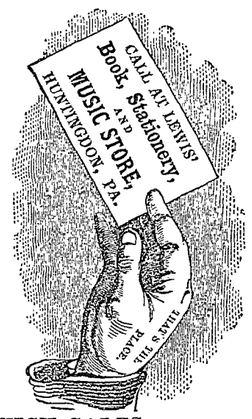
☞ Agents for all Guano's Super Phosphates of Lime, Poudrettes, and other kinds of Fertilizers.

☞ All descriptions of *Country Produce* taken in exchange or sold on *Commission*.

☞ Quick sales and immediate returns are guaranteed upon all consignments.

☞ We are the *sole Agents* for the best articles of Vinegar made in this city and elsewhere.

July 18, 1860.–6m.



"QUICK SALES

AND

SMALL PROFITS!"

Anybody in want of

FAMILY AND POCKET BIBLES,

HYMN AND PRAYER BOOKS,

ALBUMS AND ANNUALS,

OR

ANY OTHER VALUABLE AND INTERESTING BOOK,

Fancy and School

STATIONERY,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

CHURCH MUSIC AND INSTRUCTION BOOKS,

SHEET MUSIC for the Piano, Guitar, &c., &c.,

POCKET BOOKS, PORTMONNAIES AND PURSES,

For Ladies and Gentlemen,

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS,

AWARD CARDS AND BOOKS,

For Sunday and Common Schools,

SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

TOY BOOKS, ALPHABET BLOCKS, &C.,

ALL KINDS OF BOOKS

Proper for Boys and Girls.

AMUSING GAMES

For Young Folks.

WEDDING ENVELOPES AND CARDS,

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES,

VISITING CARDS,

CHECKER BOARDS, DOMINOES, &C.,

CONVERSATION CARDS,

SONG BOOKS,

From 6 to 75 cents.

BLANK BOOKS,

Memorandum Books of Various Sizes,

SCHOOL BOOKS OF ALL KINDS,

DIARIES FOR 1860.

Drawing and Blotting Paper, Bristal and Card Boards,

WHITE BONNET BOARD,

INDELIBLE, CARMINE, RED, BLUE AND BLACK INKS,

Arnold's Hodgson's and Harrison's

WRITING FLUID.

Wrapping Paper of Different Sizes and Qualities,

&c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c. &c.

SHOULD CALL AT

LEWIS'

CHEAP BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE,

In the "Globe" building, Market Square,

where all who want to

SAVE MONEY,

go to make their purchases.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want GOOD GOODS.

DARK Colored Palm Hoods, best quality, only 50 cts. each. FISHER & SON.

THE best Tobacco in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY.—

ROGER C. McGILL, manufacturer of all kinds of castings, forge and rolling mill, grist and saw mill, thrashing machine, sled and sleigh soles, wagon boxes, stoves of various kinds, kettles, plough shears to suit all kinds of ploughs; also, car wheels and railroad work, and has a new and improved plough that renders satisfaction to all farmers that have used them. I will keep all kinds of plough shears and ploughs at Messrs. Fisher & McMurtrie's, Huntingdon, and at Mr. George Eby's, Mill Creek, and will fill all orders promptly. The farmers will save money by getting shears and ploughs of McGILL, at the foundry head-quarters, the place to buy cheap. All kinds of produce, old metal and lumber, taken in exchange.—Bring the pay and save ten per cent.

R. C. McGILL.

Alexandria, March 7, 1860–1y.

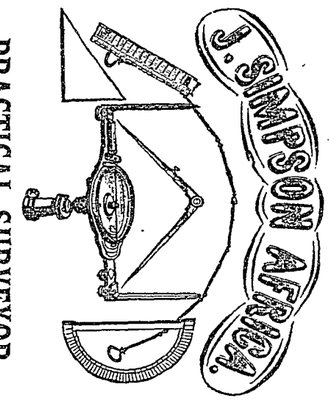
ALEXANDRIA BREWERY.—

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned respectfully inform the public that they have purchased the ALEXANDRIA BREWERY and will continue the business, and endeavor to give general satisfaction.

All orders will be promptly attended to.

WM. ROTHROCK,
Alexandria, Feb. 22, 1860. WM. N. KIRBY.



JOHN PTASZYK,

PIANO FORTE, ORGAN AND MELODEON TUNER,

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity, and of the county, that he will be in Huntingdon regularly twice a year, in June and December, for the purpose of tuning and repairing Piano Fortes, Organs and Melodeons, and musical instruments, of all descriptions.

☞ All orders left at the Book, Stationery and Music Store of Wm. Lewis, will be promptly and faithfully attended to. [Dec. 14, 1859–1y.]



THE "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" is the most complete of any in the country, and possesses the most ample facilities for promptly executing in the *best* style, every variety of Job Printing, such as

HAND BILLS,
PROGRAMMES,
BLANKS,
POSTERS,
CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS.
BILL HEADS,
LABELS, &C., &C., &C.

CALL AND EXAMINE SPECIMENS OF WORK,
AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN. J. H. O. CORBIN.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—

J. H. O. CORBIN has, from this date, become a member of the firm of

SCOTT & BROWN,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

HUNTINGDON,

in which name the business will still be conducted.

Huntingdon, Jan. 2, 1860.

SONGS AND BALLADS, &C.,

FOR EVERYBODY.

The Gentle Annie Melodist,

The Dime Melodist,

The Dime Song Book, No. 1,

The Dime Song Book, No. 2,

The Dime Song Book, No. 3,

The Dime Song Book, No. 4,

The Dime Song Book, No. 5,

The Dime Song Book, No. 6.

The Dime Letter Writer,

The Dime Dream Book,

The Dime Dialogues,

The Dime Speaker,

The Dime Cook Book,

The Dime Recipe Book.

For sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY AND MUSIC STORE.

WINDOW SHADES,

CORDS,

TASSELS, &C.,

and BAILEY'S FIXTURES,

A handsome assortment just received and for sale at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

BUTCHER-KNIVES and Carvers, in great variety, for sale at the Hardware Store of JAMES A. BROWN.

THE best display and largest variety of all kinds of Goods, can always be found at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

IF you want handsome Goods, good Goods, cheap Goods, and all kind of Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.

HOOPED SKIRTS worth 2 50 will be sold for $1 25 at the cheap store of FISHER & SON.

A CARD.—

DR. D. S. HAYS offers his professional services to the inhabitants of Mooresville and vicinity. Office, at the lower bank or Neff Mills, opposite Mrs. Myton's store.

April 18, 1860–tf.

COAL OIL & COAL OIL LAMPS, for 75 cents and upwards, at the Hardware Store of J. A. BROWN.

D. P. GWIN'S is the place to buy good and cheap Carpets.

WRAPPING PAPER! A good article for sale at LEWIS' BOOK STORE.

WOSTENHOLMS' Celebrated IXL Knives and Razors, for sale by JAS. A. BROWN.

YOU will find the Largest and Best assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods at D. P. GWIN'S.

CALL at D. P. GWIN'S if you want Fashionable Goods.

D. P. GWIN keeps the largest, best assortment and cheapest shoes in town. Call and examine them.

HOOP SKIRTS with from 4 to 30 hoops, at prices from 25 cts. to $2,00 at the cheap store of D. P. GWIN.

A beautiful lot of Shaker Bonnets for sale cheap, at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

W. MEGAHAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal. B. L. Megahan, General Agent, McConnellstown, Huntingdon county, Pa.

DAVID BLAIR, Miner and Shipper of Broad Top Coal. Office Huntingdon Pa.

G. A. MILLER, Dealer in Groceries, Confectionaries. &c., &c.

C. COUTS, Proprietor of the Mansion House.

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office on Hill street, one door east of Reed's Drug Store. Aug. 28, '55.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Jackson House.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. LEWIS, Dealer in Books, Stationery and Musical Instruments, Huntingdon, Pa.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & SON, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia; J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace, Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

RICHARD LANGDON, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Hopewell, Bedford county, Pa. [Nov. 3, '58.

AMMERMAN & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co., Penna. [Nov. 3, 1858.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner." Market Square. (oct28)

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

H. K. NEFF, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

OFFICE, Hill street, opposite Dr. Luden, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. April 13, 1859.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.,

NEAR PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD DEPOT.

Dec. 28, 1859. T. K. SIMONTON, *Proprietor.*

JACKSON HOTEL,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

JOHN S. MILLER, Proprietor.

MANSION HOUSE,
HILL STREET,
HUNTINGDON, PA.

CHRISTIAN COUTS, Proprietor.

My old patrons and the traveling public in general, may expect warm receptions and good accommodations.

April 6, 1859.

R. ALLISON MILLER,

DENTIST,

Has removed to the Brick Row opposite the Court House.

April 13, 1859.



VIOLINS,

GUITARS,

SYMPHONIANS, ACCORDEONS AND FIFES,

For sale cheap at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

WILLIAM AFRICA

HAS AGAIN COMMENCED THE

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING,

ONE DOOR EAST OF H. ROMAN'S CLOTHING STORE.

His old customers and the public generally, will give him a call. [Huntingdon, Oct. 20, 1858.]

SCHOOL BOOKS,

FOR SALE

AT LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

OSGOOD'S Speller, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers.
M'GUFFEY'S Speller and Readers, (old and new editions.)
SANDER'S do do do
SWAN'S do do do
COBB'S do do do
Webb's Normal Reader, No. 1.
Emerson's Readers.
Town's Speller and Definer, (old and new editions.)
Scholar's Companion.
Smith's, Bullion's, Brown's and Tower's Grammars.
Fitch's Physical Geography.
Warren's Physical Geography.
Mitchell's, Monteith and McNally's Geographies & Atlases.
Webster's and Worcester's Dictionaries.
Quackenbos' First Lessons in Composition.
Quackenbo's Composition and Rhetoric.
Greenleaf's, Stoddard's, Emmerson's, Swan's, Colburn's and Ray's Arithmetics.
Peterson's Familiar Science.
Greenleaf's and Stoddard's Keys to Arithmetics.
Greenleaf's and Davies' Algebras.
Greenleaf's Key to Algebra.
Parker's Juvenile Philosophy.
Parker's First Lessons in Natural Philosophy.
Parker's Philosophy.
Upham's Mental Philosophy.
Willard's History of the United States.
Berard's " " "
Goodrich's " " "
Payson, Dunton and Scribner's Penmanship, in eleven numbers.
Academical, Controllers' and other Copy Books.
Elements of Map Drawing, with plan for sketching maps by tri-angulation and improved methods of projection.
Davies' Elementary Geometry and Trigonometry.
Davies' Legendre's Geometry.
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping.
Book Keeping by Single Entry, by Hanaford & Payson
Book Keeping by Single and Double Entry, by Hanaford & Payson.
Other books will be added and furnished to order.
A full stock of School Stationery always on hand.
Huntingdon, Pa.

PARCHMENT DEED PAPER—ruled, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

CLOAKING Cloths, Tassals, Cords and Binding, cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.



BOOKS AND STATIONERY.—

A good assortment of miscellaneous and School Books—Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper—Plain and Fancy Envelopes—Red, Blue and Black Inks—Blank Books of numerous sizes—Pens, Pencils, Pocket and Desk Inkstands, and every other article usually found in a Book and Stationery Store, can be had at fair prices at LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

NOTICE TO ALL!!

The subscriber, who has for more than one year, carried on business in company with Messrs. P. BRANDY, H. GIN, P. WHISKEY, and Mr. LAGER BEER, has this day *dissolved partnership with the above firm!* All claims against the old firm will be paid by the subscriber, and all those indebted to the firm will pay him.

CLOCKS,  *WATCHES*

and *JEWELRY* will always be repaired. A good stock of CLOCKS, WATCHES and JEWELRY will be kept on hand for customers who may favor him with a call.

JOSEPH REIGGER.

Huntingdon, March 2, 1859.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Carmon's Store.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES.
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE.
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR.
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

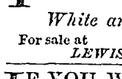
ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,

The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

THE HUNTINGDON FOUNDRY IN BLAST AGAIN!—The subscribers take this method of informing their friends and the public generally, that



they have rebuilt the Huntingdon Foundry, and are now in successful operation, and are prepared to furnish Castings of every description, of best quality and workmanship, on short notice, and on reasonable terms. Farmers are invited to call and examine our Ploughs. We are manufacturing the Hunter Plough. This plough took the first premium at the Huntingdon county Agricultural Fair last fall. Also, Hunter's celebrated Cutter Ploughs, which can't be beat—together with the Keystone, Hillside and Bar-shear ploughs. We have on hand and are manufacturing Stoves—such as Cook, Parlor, and Office stoves for wood or coal. Hollow ware, consisting of Kettles, Boilers, Skillets, &c., all of which we will sell cheap for cash or in exchange for country produce. Old metal taken for castings. By a strict attention to business, and a desire to please, we hope to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO.

Huntingdon, April 30, 1856.

MARBLE YARD. The undersigned would respectfully call the attention of the citizens of Huntingdon and the adjoining counties to the *stock of* beautiful marble now on hand. He is prepared to furnish at the shortest notice, Monumental Marble, Tomb, Tables and Stones of every desired size and form of Italian or Eastern Marble, highly finished, and carved with appropriate devices, or plain, as may suit.

Building Marble, Door and Window Sills, &c., will be furnished to order.

W. W. pledges himself to furnish material and workmanship equal to any in the country, at a fair price. Call and see, before you purchase elsewhere. Shop on Hill street, Huntingdon, Pa.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, May 16, 1855.

MUSIC

THE CYTHARA—The Presbyterian Psalmodist—The Shawn—The Jubilee—Hunten's and Bertini's enlarged and improved instructors—Weiland's New and Improved Method for the Guitar—Leland's Accordeon, Violin and Flute Instructors—Winner's and Howe's Violin Instructors—Bellak's Melodeon Instructor—Burrowes' Piano-Forte Primer—do. Thorough-Base Primer—Howe's Drawing Room Dances—The Chorus Glee Book—Tara's Harp, for sale at

LEWIS' BOOK, STATIONERY & MUSIC STORE.

READY RECKONER. A complete Pocket Ready Reckoner, in dollars and cents, to which are added forms of Notes, Bills, Receipts, Petitions, &c., together with a set of useful tables, containing rate of interest from one dollar to twelve thousand, by the single day, with a table of wages, and board by the week and day, published in 1859. For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK STORE.*

SCHOOL BOOKS, Generally in use in the Schools of the County, not on hand, will be furnished to order, on application at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

ENVELOPES— By the box, pack, or less quantity, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

COAL BUCKETS and Shovels, for sale by JAMES A. BROWN.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand, at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

TRACING MUSLIN, DRAFTING AND DRAWING PAPER

White and Colored Card Paper,

For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

CALL at the new CLOTHING STORE of GUTMAN & CO., if you want a good article of Clothing. Store room in Long's new building, in the Diamond, Huntingdon. Sept. 9, 1857.

CONFECTIONERIES of the very best. Call at MILLER'S.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town, at D. P. GWIN'S.

BLANK BOOKS, OF VARIOUS SIZES, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

MONTHLY TIME BOOKS, For sale at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOK BINDING. Old Books, Magazines, or publications of any kind, bound to order, if left at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BUSINESS MEN, TAKE NOTICE! If you want your card neatly printed upon envelopes, call at *LEWIS' BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE.*

FOR THE LADIES. A superior article of Note Paper and Envelopes, suitable for *confidential* correspondence, for sale at *LEWIS' BOOK & STATIONERY STORE.*

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES, Hats & Caps, the largest assortment and cheapest to be found at D. P. GWIN'S

GUN BARRELS AND LOCKS.—A large assortment at BROWN'S HARDWARE STORE.

LADIES Collars, very cheap and beautiful, at D. P. GWIN'S.

IF you want Carpets and Oil Cloths, call at D. P. GWIN'S, where you will find the largest assortment in town.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

IF you want handsome Lawns, Delains, and other Dress Goods, go to D. P. GWIN'S.